

The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(L. TESSER ANDERSON, M.A. (H. Oxon., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Cantab.)

For the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(A. JASPER ANDERSON, M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Cantab.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the health of Cape-town, for the year ending 30th June, 1921.

During the year a Census of the population was taken on the 3rd May, 1921. This is the first complete Census of the Municipality as constituted in 1913. On the 5th May, 1918, a Census of the Europeans only was taken for electoral purposes, divided into males and females, and into those above and those below twenty-one years of age. From these I have calculated by the usual methods the populations on 31st December, *i.e.* (the middle of our year), of each of the years 1913-1914 up to the present. The same has been done for the coloured population, but this has been more difficult. After unification in 1913, I enumerated the population in the areas added to the suburbs, and added this to the estimated population in the city and the suburbs at that date. These figures have been used with the figures in the present Census, to obtain the population for each year in Table I.

Table II. gives the actual figures supplied to me of the Census enumerated by the Director of Census, and Table III. gives the calculated population of the Wards on 31st December, 1920.

TABLE I.
CALCULATED POPULATIONS.

Year.	European.	Non-European.	All Classes.
1913-1914	76,940	74,560	151,500
1914-1915	79,840	75,510	155,350
1915-1916	82,860	76,470	159,330
1916-1917	85,990	77,450	163,440
1917-1918	89,240	78,440	167,680
1918-1919	92,610	79,450	172,060
1919-1920	96,110	80,450	176,560
1920-1921	99,750	81,490	181,240

CALCULATED POPULATIONS FOR THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	49,198	50,552	99,750
Non-European	39,809	41,681	81,490
All Classes	89,007	92,233	181,240

TABLE II.

TABLE showing figures of the population of the City of Capetown as enumerated at the Census taken on the 3rd May, 1921, classified as to Race and Sex and sub-divided into the Populations of the Wards of the City.

Ward. No.	Name of Ward.	All Races.				European and White.				Natives—Bantu.		Indians and Other Asiatics.		All Other Coloured Persons.	
		Males.		Fe- males.		Males.		Females.		Total Persons	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Total. Persons
		Under 21.	21 and Over.	Total. Persons	Total.	Under 21.	21 and Over.	Under 21.	21 and Over.						
1	Sea Point ..	5,937	3,357	13,512	5,136	1,863	4,160	1,863	4,160	236	35	20	3	545	2,059
2	Harbour ..	5,387	1,815	9,113	2,815	859	1,364	859	1,364	1,009	40	71	9	1,492	2,946
3	West Central ..	2,737	626	5,279	934	315	506	315	506	119	46	67	23	1,617	3,269
4	Kloof ..	7,273	2,730	15,116	4,599	1,674	2,991	1,674	2,991	228	56	95	39	2,351	5,434
5	Park ..	5,119	2,622	11,393	4,330	1,823	3,023	1,823	3,023	155	28	38	5	596	1,991
6	East Central ..	9,754	1,671	20,427	3,062	1,318	1,512	1,318	1,512	438	106	251	48	6,003	13,692
7	Castle ..	7,378	914	14,304	2,062	1,027	987	1,027	987	291	34	374	85	4,651	9,444
8	Woodstock ..	7,956	2,910	16,354	5,547	2,775	2,957	2,775	2,957	77	12	153	32	2,179	4,801
9	Salt River ..	8,425	2,812	17,253	5,662	2,839	3,029	2,839	3,029	108	13	148	27	2,507	5,427
10	Mowbray ..	6,032	2,626	12,890	4,387	1,854	3,028	1,854	3,028	138	41	73	45	1,434	3,324
11	Maitland ..	4,140	986	8,025	1,904	978	868	978	868	142	25	53	28	2,041	4,027
12	Rondebosch ..	7,404	1,567	14,852	3,171	1,347	1,816	1,347	1,816	374	107	72	17	3,787	7,948
13	Claremont ..	7,024	1,673	14,313	3,197	1,515	1,915	1,515	1,915	115	16	105	5	3,607	7,445
14	Kalk Bay ..	4,079	1,273	8,746	2,213	1,026	1,714	1,026	1,714	228	57	54	3	1,584	3,451
—	Harbour and Shipping Table Bay ..	1,131	636	1,225	787	17	77	17	77	1	—	199	—	144	144
	City of Capetown ..	89,776	28,452	182,802	49,806	21,230	29,947	21,230	29,947	3,659	616	1,773	369	31,538	75,402

(a) Including all Kaffirs, Zulus, Fingoes, Basutos, Damaras, Mashonas, Bechuanas, Xosas, Pondos, Baralongs, Shangaans, Tembus, Bacas, Bavendās, Bonvianas, Hlangweni, Ndebeles, Pondomise, Swazi, Tongas, Ovambos, and Xesibes, etc.

(b) Including Indians, Burmese, Japanese, Chinese, Syrians, Afghans, and all other Asiatics of Coloured Races.

(c) Including Cape Malays, Bushmen, Griquas, Hottentots, Korannas, Namaquas, Negroes, Creoles, and Cape Coloured.

TABLE III.

TABLE showing figures of the population of the City of Capetown on the 31st December, 1920, calculated from the population as enumerated at the Census taken on the 3rd May, 1921, classified as to Race, Sex and Wards of the City.

No. of Ward.	Name of Ward.	All Classes.			European.			Non-European.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
1	Sea Point ..	5,871	7,496	13,367	5,073	5,949	11,022	798	1,547	2,345
2	Harbour ..	6,462	3,787	10,249	3,558	2,290	5,848	2,904	1,497	4,401
3	West Central ..	2,719	2,526	5,245	923	812	1,735	1,796	1,714	3,510
4	Kloof ..	7,206	7,773	14,979	4,543	4,608	9,151	2,663	3,165	5,828
5	Park ..	5,063	6,210	11,273	4,277	4,788	9,065	786	1,422	2,208
6	East Central ..	9,690	10,607	20,297	3,025	2,795	5,820	6,665	7,812	14,477
7	Castle ..	7,332	6,881	14,213	2,037	1,989	4,026	5,295	4,892	10,187
8	Woodstock ..	7,878	8,317	16,195	5,479	5,662	11,141	2,399	2,655	5,054
9	Salt River ..	8,345	8,744	17,089	5,593	5,796	11,389	2,752	2,948	5,700
10	Mowbray ..	5,971	6,790	12,761	4,333	4,822	9,155	1,638	1,968	3,606
11	Maitland ..	4,108	3,853	7,961	1,881	1,823	3,704	2,227	2,030	4,257
12	Rondebosch ..	7,348	7,393	14,741	3,132	3,124	6,256	4,216	4,269	8,485
13	Claremont ..	6,970	7,231	14,201	3,158	3,388	6,546	3,812	3,843	7,655
14	Kalk Bay ..	4,044	4,625	8,669	2,186	2,706	4,892	1,858	1,919	3,777
	City of Capetown	89,007	92,233	181,240	49,198	50,552	99,750	39,809	41,681	81,490

BIRTHS.

For the period under review there were 6,297 births, 2,526 being Europeans, 3,769 non-Europeans and 2 of race unknown: these 2 births (1 male and 1 female) I have classified as Illegitimate.

(The above births are such as have been registered up to December 16th 1921).

The births are classified as occurrences and are arranged in Table IV for the separate months of the year under report and for the previous year. For every hundred female births there were 109.4 male births amongst Europeans, and 107.3 amongst the non-Europeans, as compared with the previous two years, when the corresponding figures were 105.8 and 99.5 (1920) and 108.7 and 104.2 (1919) respectively.

During the year notice of the occurrence of a birth has been required to be forthwith given to the Medical Officer of Health, and it has given great assistance in allowing earlier visits to be made to houses where this has occurred. (See later in the Report).

The birth-rates were 25.32 for Europeans, 46.25 for non-Europeans, and 34.74 for All Classes as against the birth rates in the previous two years of 26.17 for Europeans, 51.88 for non-Europeans and 37.89 for All Classes in 1920, and 23.83 for Europeans 41.21 for non-Europeans and 31.87 for All Classes in 1919.

The natural increase of the population during the year, taking the number of deaths in the gross, was 1,161 for Europeans, and 1,116 for non-Europeans as compared with the natural increase during the previous year of 1,273 for Europeans, and 1,869 for non-Europeans.

The percentages of illegitimate births of the total births were 5.9 for the European, and 25.4 for the non-European populations as compared with 6.4 for the Europeans and 24.7 for the non-Europeans in 1920, and 8.3 for Europeans and 24.8 for non-Europeans in 1919. In England and Wales for 1919, the percentage of illegitimate births was 6.1.

In Table B in the appendix the return of births in the City of Capetown for the year covered by this report as registered up to and including the 16th December, 1921, and classified as occurrences, is given for the separate wards of the City. This Table also gives the number of still-births for the City and separate Wards.

WARDS.

For the purpose of comparison I give the following Birth-rates in other districts:—

TABLE V.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European.	Other than European.	All Classes.
England and Wales	1921	..	..	22.4
96 Great Towns in England and Wales, including London	1921	..	..	23.5
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales	1921	..	..	22.7
London	1921	..	..	22.8
Durban .. ..	..	..	..	..
Pretoria	1921	26.52	16.08	22.77
Johannesburg	1921	27.31	..	..
Kimberley (Urban)	1920	37.20	Coloured. 41.50 Natives. 14.80	27.10
Bloemfontein	1920	28.20	..	..
Pietermaritzburg	1921	27.38	..	..
Port Elizabeth	1920	30.40	47.22	36.27
East London	1921	26.00	52.00	37.00
Capetown	1920	26.17	51.88	37.89
Capetown	1921	25.32	46.25	34.74

TABLE VI.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PERCENTAGES OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS OF TOTAL BIRTHS FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European.	Other than European.
England and Wales	1919	6.1	..
Durban .. ..	..	..	..
Pretoria	1921	2.18	18.94
Johannesburg	1921	2.30	..
Kimberley (Urban and Rural) ..	1920	2.84	Coloured. 19.11 Natives. 22.92
Bloemfontein	1920	2.29	..
Port Elizabeth	1920	7.30	26.80
East London	1921	3.10	51.00
Capetown	1920	6.44	24.75
Capetown	1921	5.86	25.37

Vide Table D in the Appendix.

DEATHS.

The deaths for the year total 4,020, and of these 1,365 were Europeans, 2,653 were non-Europeans, and 2 were of race unknown. The 2 deaths of unknown race are the same cases as the 2 births of unknown race previously referred to in this Report. The gross death-rates were 13.68 for Europeans, 32.56 for non-Europeans and 22.18 for All Classes, as against 12.92 for Europeans, 28.65 for non-Europeans and 20.09 for All Classes in the previous year.

The gross death-rates for the year 1918-1919, in which year the epidemic of Spanish Influenza occurred (October, 1918), were 25.19 for Europeans, 69.97 for non-Europeans, and 45.87 for All Classes: after deducting the deaths from Influenza these last mentioned gross death-rates become 14.79 for Europeans, 31.20 for non-Europeans, and 22.38 for All Classes. The deaths in Public Institutions within the City, and deaths belonging to the City, occurring in institutions outside the City have been allocated to the Wards of the City from which they were admitted.

The annexed Table (Table VII), gives the Return of Deaths in Public Institutions, from which it will be seen that of the total European deaths, 35.09 per cent. died in Public Institutions, and of the total non-European deaths 14.66 per cent.

TABLE VII.
RETURN OF DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.	Total Deaths.		Deaths not belonging to City.		Deaths belonging to City.	
	E.	O.	E.	O.	E.	O.
Old Somerset Hospital	52	53	16	18	36	35
New Somerset Hospital	119	127	39	31	80	96
City Hospital	45	73	5	7	40	66
Woodstock Cottage Hospital	28	18	2	6	26	12
Rosebank Cottage Hospital	11	19	2	6	9	13
The Monastery, Sea Point	31	..	8	..	23	..
Deaconess Hospital	18	..	11	..	7	..
Dorcas Homes	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nursing Home, Hof Street	20	..	10	..	10	..
Monte Rosa Hospital	6	..	6	..	..	..
The Orchards, Breda Street	10	1	6	1	4	..
Booth Memorial Home	7	..	2	..	5	..
The Beacon Nursing Home	5	..	1	..	4	..
St. Monicas Home .. ..	..	4	..	1	..	3
Wheatfield Nursing Home,	2	..	1	..	1	..
Tamboers Kloof, Nursing Home	1	..	..	..	1	..
Peninsula Maternity Home	7	13	..	..	7	13
Sea Point Maternity Home	3	..	..	..	3	..
St. James' Maternity Home, Sea Point	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vrede Oord, Tuin Plein .. ..	..	3	..	2	..	1
Magdalena Huis, Maternity Home	3	..	3	..	..	..
Lady Buxton Home	1	3	..	..	1	3
Ladies' Christian Home	3	..	1	..	2	..
Nazareth House	5	..	3	..	2	..
Jewess Old Age Home	3	..	..	..	3	..
Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	4	5	2	3	2	2
Small Pox Hospital Rentzkie's Farm .. ..	..	6	..	6	..	..
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	72	43	47	37	25	6
Capetown Gaol	1	8	1	4	..	4
House of Correction .. ..	..	4	..	2	..	2
Plumstead Sanatorium	1	..	..	..	1	..
Victoria Cottage Hospital, Wynberg	13	7	..	..	13	7
Simonstown Cottage Hospital	1	..	..	..	1	..
No. 1 Gen. Military Hospital, Wynberg	5	1	..	..	5	1
Robben Island Hospitals .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals	479	389	166	124	313	265

There were 91 persons who died in public institutions and nursing homes who came from beyond the boundaries of the City for treatment, and who had been in the institutions long enough for their deaths to be considered as belonging to the City, and these were allocated to the Wards of the City in which the institutions to which they were admitted are situated.

The following figures show the number of these cases for each Institution, and the Ward to which they were allocated:—

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	O.		
6	10	Old Somerset Hospital	2
2	..	New Somerset Hospital	2
1	..	Magdalena Huis Maternity Home	13
1	..	Ladies' Christian Home	5
3	..	Nazareth House	6
2	3	Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	11
41	21	Valkenberg Mental Hospital	10
..	1	House of Correction	6
56	35	Totals.	

There were also 31 deaths in institutions which were allocated to the Wards of the City in which the institutions are situated, as the cases were admitted to the institutions from un-ascertained addresses in the City. They were mostly of the vagrant classes. The following is the enumeration of same:—

Deaths.		Institutions.	Wards.
E.	O.		
5	5	Old Somerset Hospital	2
2	1	New Somerset Hospital	2
..	1	Woodstock Cottage Hospital	8
..	2	Rosebank Cottage Hospital	10
1	..	The Monastery, Sea Point	1
1	..	Dorcas Homes	4
..	1	Lady Buxton Home	10
2	..	Ladies' Christian Home	5
2	2	Oude Molen Chronic Sick Hospital	11
2	1	Valkenberg Mental Hospital	10
..	3	Capetown Gaol	6
15	16	Totals.	—

In order to ascertain a corrected death-rate for visitors, those persons dying within the City whose homes are outside are excluded, leaving the deaths for the City for all diseases, after deducting these deaths, 652 males and 548 females of the European population, and 1,234 males and 1,263 females of the non-European population.

For the City the death-rates for all diseases, corrected for visitors are 12·03 for Europeans, 30·64 for non-Europeans and 20·41 for All Classes, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 11·08 for Europeans, 27·06 for non-Europeans and 18·36 for All Classes. The corresponding figures for the year 1918-1919 were 22·08 for Europeans, 66·09 for non-Europeans, and 42·42 for All Classes, which rates, after deducting the deaths caused by the epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October, 1918, become 12·75 for Europeans, 29·68 for non-Europeans and 20·58 for All Classes.

The accompanying figures will allow of some comparison being made of the death-rates in the City of Capetown, with those of England and Wales, 96 great towns and 148 smaller towns in England and Wales, London, and the other large towns in South Africa. But as death-rates are materially influenced by the proportions of persons living of the two sexes at different ages, it is usual to multiply

these rates by a factor calculated to correct this influence. I am unable to do this for the City of Capetown with any degree of accuracy until the figures of the number of persons of the two sexes living in the various age-periods as ascertained by the late Census has been supplied me.

TABLE VIII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH-RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

Place.	Period.	European Death- rate Crude.	Corrected European Death-rate for Visitors and age and sex distribution.	Non- European Death- rate Crude.	Asiatic Death- rate Crude.	All Classes Crude.
England and Wales ..	1921	..	..	..	..	12.1
96 Great Towns in Eng- land and Wales (including London) ..	1921	..	..	..	..	12.3
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales..	1921	..	..	..	..	11.3
London	1921	..	..	..	..	12.4
Pretoria	1921	8.80	8.71†	16.12	19.31	..
Johannesburg	1921	..	11.07†	..	..	..
Kimberley (Urban) ..	1920	18.10	..	24.10	Natives. 25.20	22.50
Bloemfontein	1920	17.2	9.2†	..	..	..
Pietermaritzburg ..	1921	12.25	9.84†	..	..	..
Port Elizabeth	1920	..	12.23†	..	..	..
East London	1921	..	10.5†	..	..	..
Capetown	1920	12.92	11.08†	28.65	..	20.09
Capetown	1921	13.68	12.03†	32.56	..	22.18

† Corrected for Visitors only.

Vide Table D. in the Appendix.

SEX.

There were 754 deaths amongst European males, and 611 amongst European females. Of these 102 deaths of males and 63 deaths of females did not belong to the Municipality, and after deducting these, the corrected death-rates per 1000 European males were 13.25 and per 1000 European females 10.84. With regard to the deaths of the non-European population, there were 1,342 males and 1,311 females, and of these 108 males and 48 females did not belong to the Municipality, and on subtracting these, corrected death-rates of 31.00 per 1,000 males, and 30.30 per 1,000 females are arrived at.

SEASONAL PREVALENCE.

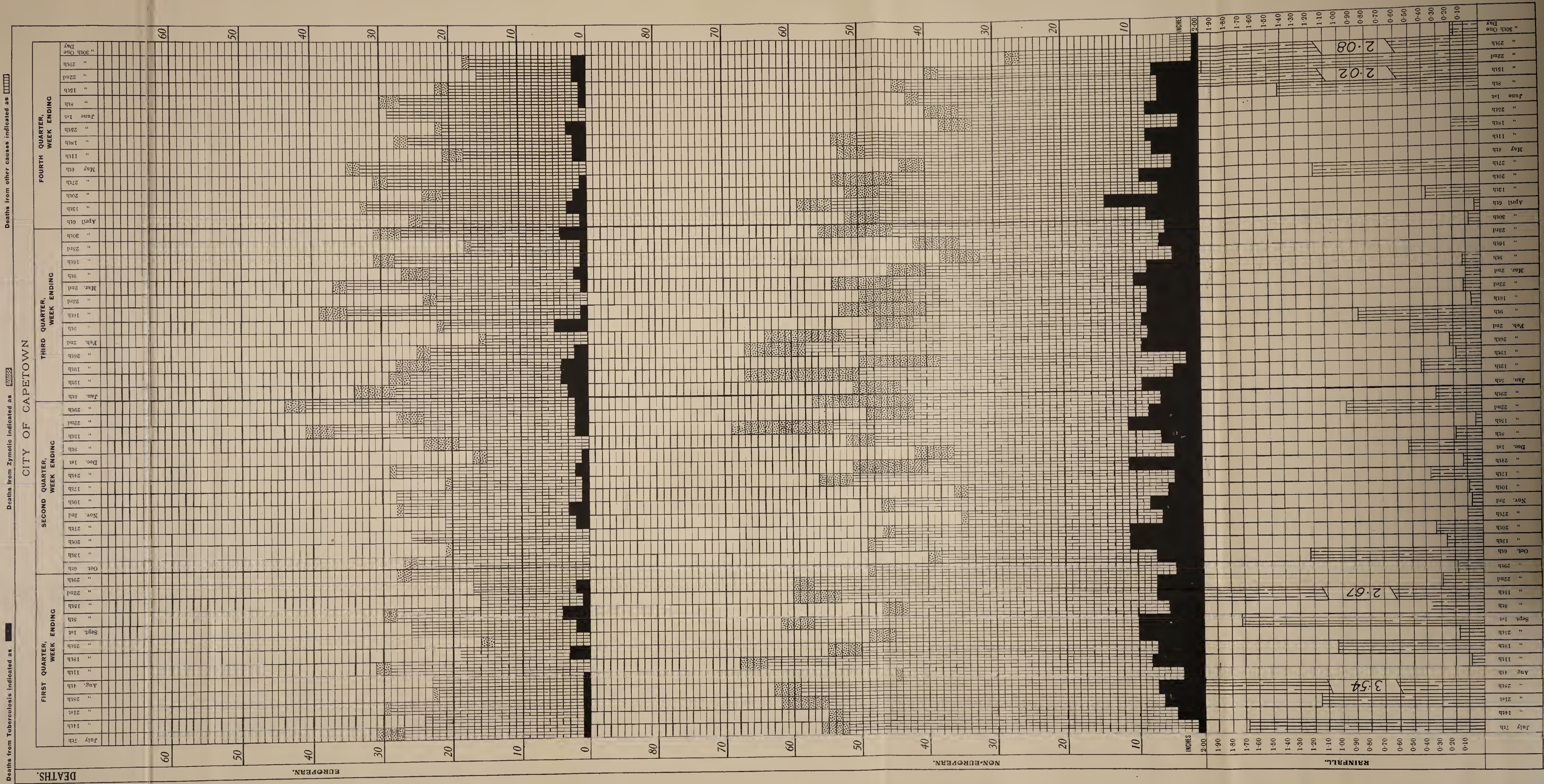
In Table IX the deaths are arranged as to the month in which they occur, divided into male and female deaths, and compared with similar figures for the previous year.

The increased number of deaths in December was due to Diarrhoea and Diseases of the Stomach. With regard to the non-European population the deaths were largest in January (273), August (258), July (251), and December (244).

The increased number of deaths in January was caused by Diarrhoea and Diseases of the Stomach; in August and July by Bronchitis and Pneumonia; and in December by Diseases of the Stomach.

Chart for Annual Report 1921.

Chart of Deaths from Tuberculosis, Zymotic Diseases, and other causes, with Rainfall.



TABIE IX.

SHOWING DEATHS CLASSIFIED INTO SEX, RACE, AND MONTH OF DEATH.

Month.	1920-1921.*						1919-1920.					
	European.			Other than European.			European.			Other than European		
	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totals.
July ..	60	57	117	134	117	251	45	35	80	94	74	168
August ..	62	40	102	127	131	258	59	45	104	99	78	177
September ..	53	43	96	116	111	227	51	37	88	102	68	170
October ..	58	51	109	94	98	192	53	47	100	88	72	160
November ..	53	53	106	105	97	202	51	36	87	76	72	148
December ..	84	69	153	119	125	244	71	49	120	102	110	212
January ..	74	41	115	141	132	273	58	58	116	105	92	197
February ..	50	66	116	112	93	205	59	38	97	85	102	187
March ..	77	41	118	87	113	200	67	50	117	102	126	228
April ..	65	56	121	125	105	230	59	44	103	119	85	204
May ..	65	52	117	104	99	203	69	42	111	110	120	230
June ..	53	42	95	78	90	168	62	57	119	115	109	224
Year ..	754	611	1,365	1,342	1,311	2,653	704	538	1,242	1,197	1,108	2,305

* This table does not include the 2 deaths of unknown race (one male and one female, newly born belonging to February, 1921.

The Chart facing this page gives the number of deaths of both Europeans and other than Europeans, the Deaths from Tuberculosis, and the 7 Zymotic diseases for each week of the year. An oblong represents one death, if black, from Tuberculosis; if stippled, from a Zymotic Disease; and if shaded, from another cause.

The weekly rainfall is given at the bottom of the Chart for comparison.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Of the 1,365 deaths amongst Europeans:—

268	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e., a percentage of E. deaths of ...	19.63
101	,, between 1 and 5 years	7.40
129	,, between 5 and 25 years	9.45
544	,, between 25 and 65 years	39.86
323	,, over 65 years	23.66

Of the 2,653 deaths amongst other than Europeans:—

899	occurred under 1 year of age—i.e., a percentage of O. deaths of ...	33.89
512	,, between 1 and 5 years	19.30
338	,, between 5 and 25 years	12.74
701	,, between 25 and 65 years	26.42
203	,, over 65 years	7.65

I am unable to give, as I have done in previous years for the former Municipality of Cape Town, the death-rates for various ages, not being in possession of the information as to the number of the populations living within the various age-periods in the City.

Infant Mortality.—The Infant Mortality is measured by calculating the number of children under 1 year of age who died out of 1,000 births during the period under consideration, and to some extent this rate is a rough index of the sanitary condition of a district, and is the most reliable rate in this report.

During the year there were 268 deaths of Europeans, 899 other than Europeans, and 2 whose race could not be ascertained, making a total of 1,169 deaths under 1 year of age, being 197 deaths more than in the previous year.

The births during the period under review were 2,526 Europeans, 3,769 non-Europeans, and 2 of race unknown, giving a total of 6,297 for All Classes, as registered up to and including the 16th December, 1921.

The Infant Mortality for Europeans was 106.10. For the two preceding years it was 81.51 in 1920, and 114.69 in 1919. Exclusive of the infant deaths caused by the Spanish influenza epidemic, the 1919 rate becomes 102.85.

With regard to the non-Europeans, the Infant Mortality was 238.52, as compared with 183.76 in 1920 and 297.80 in 1919. Exclusive of the Infant Deaths from Spanish influenza, the rate for 1919 becomes 231.52.

The Infantile Mortality for All Classes for the present year was 185.64, as against 145.31 for 1920, and 224.33 for 1919: this latter rate becoming 180.01, when the deaths certified as due to influenza are deducted.

The accompanying Table (Table X.) gives the deaths amongst infants for each month of the year divided into race and sex, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

For Europeans, the increased deaths in December were caused by diarrhoea and diseases of the digestive system.

The causes of the increased non-European deaths in January and December were diarrhoea and diseases of the stomach.

TABLE X.

SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR DYING EACH MONTH IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Month.	1920-1921.*						1919-1920.					
	European.			Other than European.			European.			Other than European		
	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals	M.	F.	Totals
July ..	13	6	19	44	45	89	6	5	11	28	24	52
August ..	12	5	17	42	38	80	9	7	16	23	21	49
September ..	9	6	15	44	33	77	6	7	13	35	24	59
October ..	6	12	18	30	29	59	14	7	21	32	16	48
November ..	13	10	23	34	42	76	4	4	8	20	17	37
December ..	22	22	44	52	48	100	13	8	21	46	44	90
January ..	16	9	25	56	45	101	8	14	22	42	28	70
February ..	3	17	20	38	25	63	9	8	17	30	41	71
March ..	15	5	20	36	36	72	12	11	23	33	36	69
April ..	16	11	27	35	32	67	11	9	20	37	23	60
May ..	10	10	20	34	30	64	8	10	18	45	37	82
June ..	8	12	20	28	23	51	8	7	15	41	39	80
Year ..	143	125	268	473	426	899	108	97	205	417	350	767

* This table does not include the 2 deaths of unknown race (one male and one female, newly-born) belonging to February, 1921.

The Infant Mortality varies greatly in the different quarters, being usually highest in the three months: January, February and March (the figures for October, November and December, 1918, being swollen by the late epidemic), and least in the three months: July, August and September.

The figures for the different quarters in the year under review, together with the three previous years are as follows:—

Quarters.	1920-1921.		1919-1920		1918-1919.		1917-1918.	
	Euro- pean.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.	European.	Non- European.
July, August and Sept.	77·15	227·57	81·30	188·01	57·85	175·21	46·85	171·04
October, November and December ..	126·11	257·96	72·89	143·44	179·89	559·16	100·49	205·16
Jan., Feb. and March	110·54	267·27	93·65	202·51	122·00	201·23	92·10	219·21
April, May and June	111·11	203·58	78·52	208·25	101·42	249·62	78·02	210·65

It is interesting to compare the Infant Mortality of the separate Wards into which the City is divided, and for that purpose I have prepared the following Table.

An inspection of this Table shows that the Infant Mortality for Europeans varies thus:—

53·76 in Ward 2 (Harbour).	102·21 in Ward 8 (Woodstock).
54·73 in Ward 1 (Sea Point).	103·22 in Ward 4 (Kloof).
60·46 in Ward 10 (Mowbray).	124·09 in Ward 6 (East Central).
61·86 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).	125·87 in Ward 11 (Maitland).
75·58 in Ward 5 (Park).	128·20 in Ward 3 (West Central).
84·74 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch).	152·17 in Ward 9 (Salt River).
100·00 in Ward 13 (Claremont).	152·67 in Ward 7 (Castle).

The range for the Non-European population was:—

136·84 in Ward 4 (Kloof).	231·03 in Ward 6 (East Central).
171·43 in Ward 1 (Sea Point).	243·97 in Ward 13 (Claremont).
175·00 in Ward 5 (Park).	250·00 in Ward 9 (Salt River)
190·18 in Ward 3 (West Central).	251·66 in Ward 11 (Maitland).
196·72 in Ward 10 (Mowbray).	265·31 in Ward 2 (Harbour).
206·45 in Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).	275·62 in Ward 8 (Woodstock)
230·00 in Ward 7 (Castle).	285·31 in Ward 12 (Rondebosch).

TABLE XI.
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR CLASSIFIED IN WARDS AND FOR THE CITY OF CAJETOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE
RESPECTIVE INFANT MORTALITY.

TABLE XI.																
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR CLASSIFIED IN WARDS AND FOR THE CITY OF CAPETOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE RESPECTIVE INFANT MORTALITY.																
Item.	WARDS.														City. *	
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Wood- stock. *	9 Salt River.	10 Mow- bray.	11 Mait- land. *	12 Ronde- bosch.	13 Clare- mont.	14 Kalk Bay.		Out of City.
European Deaths ..	11	5	5	16	13	17	20	37	56	13	18	10	19	6	22	268
Other than European Deaths ..	6	39	31	39	14	134	115	78	86	24	76	101	91	32	33	899
Infant Mortality.																
European ..	54.73	53.76	128.20	103.22	75.58	124.09	152.67	102.21	152.17	60.46	125.87	84.74	100.00	61.86	..	106.10
Other than European ..	171.43	265.31	190.18	136.84	175.00	231.03	230.00	275.62	250.00	196.72	251.66	285.31	243.97	206.45	..	238.52
All Classes ..	72.03	183.33	178.22	125.00	107.14	210.60	213.95	179.57	199.44	109.79	213.00	235.17	195.38	150.79	..	185.64

* The Births and the Deaths of the two Infants of Race unknown are included in the calculations for all classes.

In the first column of Table A in the Appendix, the causes of death of children under 12 months of age are given both for Europeans and other than Europeans; but in Table IX these deaths are classified as to age at death and cause of death.

From this Table it can be calculated that amongst the Europeans 22.01 per cent. of deaths occurred in the first week and 32.83 in the first month of life of the total European deaths under 1 year. For the population termed other than European, the percentages of the deaths were 13.12 for the deaths under 1 week, and 23.58 for those under 1 month of the total deaths under one year.

AGES AT AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR—continued.

DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day.	Under 2 days.	Under 3 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Under 1 week.	Under 2 weeks.	Under 3 weeks.	Under 4 weeks.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	Under 6 months.	Under 7 months.	Under 8 months.	Under 9 months.	Under 10 months.	Under 11 months.	Under 12 months.	TOTAL.
		E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O	E O
Hernia	1
Peritonitis	1
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver.	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2
Nephritis	4
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	1
Other Diseases of the Integumentary System	1
Fractures and Contusions	1
Asphyxia of Infant	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage	2
Death due to Prolonged Labour	2
Other Accidents to Child through Parturition	1
Debility	21
Abscess	69
Causes not Specified or ill-defined	2
Natural Causes	3
TOTALS	268
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	899
	1,169

* Deaths of Infants of Race Unknown (Decomposed).

The deaths from the principal causes have been classified as shown in the annexed Table (Table XIII), and the rates on 100,000 births calculated both for European and other than European for the City of Capetown for the year under consideration and for the previous year.

TABLE XIII.
INFANT MORTALITY FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CALCULATED ON 100,000 BIRTHS.

Diseases Certified as Cause of Death.	EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.	
	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1921.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1921.	City of Cape-town, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.
Zymotic diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	277·2	278·3	636·8	359·3
Tuberculosis	39·6	79·5	212·2	216·0
Diarrhoea, want of Breast-milk and diseases of Digestive Organs ..	3760·9	2942·3	8065·8	5151·0
Premature births, Atelectasis and congenital malformations ..	2335·7	1511·0	2971·6	2468·0
Convulsions and Meningitis ..	673·0	517·0	2043·0	1581·2
Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	1543·9	1392·0	6197·9	5271·0
Debility	950·1	676·0	1830·7	1629·1

As will be seen from the foregoing Table, there have been large increases as compared with the previous year with regard to all the rates, with the exception of those for Zymotic Diseases for Europeans and Tuberculosis for both Europeans and non-Europeans. The European Zymotic Rate and the non-European Tuberculosis rate, being practically the same as the corresponding rates in the previous year.

TABLE XIV.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Period.	European calculated on per 1,000 births.	Other than European calculated on per 1,000 births.
England and Wales,.. ..	1921	83·00	..
96 Great Towns in England and Wales, including London	1921	87·00	..
148 Smaller Towns in England and Wales	1921	84·00	..
London	1921	79·00	..
Durban	1921	70·73	378·78
Pretoria	1921	110·03	245·78
Johannesburg	1920	143·50	239·60
Kimberley (Urban)	1920	89·50	..
Bloemfontein.. .. .	1921	68·83	..
Pietermaritzburg	1920	129·47	263·20
Port Elizabeth	1921	101·00	334·00
East London	1920	81·51	183·76
Capetown	1921	106·10	238·52

Vide Table O in the Appendix.

Old Age.—There were 35 persons who died at 90 years of age and over as against 21 in the previous year. Three were European males, 7 European females, 9 non-European males and 16 non-European females. Of the 3 European males, 2 died at 91 years, and the other at 90 years; of the 7 European females one died at 100 years; one at 93, one at 92 years, 2 at 91 years and 2 at 90 years; of the 9 non-European males, one died at 102 years, one at 99 years, one at 98 years,

2 at 95 years, one at 93 years, one at 91 years and 2 at 90 years; and of the 16 non-European females, one died at 115 years, 2 at 102 years, one at 101 years, one at 100 years, 2 at 96 years, one at 95 years, 3 at 94 years, one at 91 years and 4 at 90 years. In most of the cases they had either been born in the City of Capetown, or its neighbourhood, or had lived there many years. I have doubts as to the accuracy of these ages in the case of the non-Europeans.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

In Table A. in the Appendix will be found a full classification of deaths, giving the causes, ages, race and wards of the City, and from the summary thereof it is seen that the total deaths are classified into 9 classes and the percentages of the deaths in each class of the total deaths amongst the European and other than European respectively are given below.

Class	I.	Zymotic Diseases	..	..	204	E.	Deaths, or 14.94% of E.	Deaths
		"	"	"	759	Non-E.	" 28.61% "	Non-E. "
	II.	Parasitic Diseases	..	..	3	E.	0.21% "	E. "
		"	"	"	2	Non-E.	0.09% "	Non-E. "
	III.	Dietetic Diseases	..	..	4	E.	0.36% "	E. "
		"	"	"	5	Non-E.	0.18% "	Non-E. "
	IV.	Constitutional Diseases	..	..	161	E.	11.78% "	E. "
		"	"	"	63	Non-E.	2.37% "	Non-E. "
	V.	Developmental Diseases	..	..	122	E.	8.93% "	E. "
		"	"	"	165	Non-E.	6.22% "	Non-E. "
	VI.	Local Diseases..	..	..	772	E.	56.54% "	E. "
		"	"	"	1,493	Non-E.	56.27% "	Non-E. "
	VII.	Deaths from Violence	..	..	62	E.	4.54% "	E. "
		"	"	"	70	Non-E.	2.64% "	Non-E. "
	VIII.	Accident to Child through Par- turation	..	..	5	E.	0.36% "	E. "
		"	"	"	4	Non-E.	0.15% "	Non-E. "
	IX.	Unspecified & ill-defined causes	..	..	32	E.	2.34% "	E. "
		"	"	"	92	Non-E.	3.47% "	Non-E. "

Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases in the City of Capetown for the year under review, and (for comparison) for the period: 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920, were as follows:—

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Zymotic Diseases.	Race.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1920-1921.	City of Capetown, 12 months 1919-1920.
Small Pox	{ E. Non-E.	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.
Measles	{ E. Non-E.	2 27	9 13
Scarlet Fever	{ E. Non-E.	2 Nil.	4 Nil.
Whooping Cough	{ E. Non-E.	16 41	10 29
Diphtheria and Croup	{ E. Non-E.	6 3	10 12
Enteric and Continued Fever ..	{ E. Non-E.	42 51	23 45
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	{ E. Non-E.	30 179	22 115
Totals	{ E. Non-E.	98 301	78 214

The death-rates for the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases are:—European, 0·98; non-European, 3·69, and All Classes, 2·20.

The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases amongst Europeans belonging to Capetown was 86, and other than Europeans 287 and All Classes 373. Of the European Deaths from Zymotic Diseases there were: 1 from Diphtheria, 5 from Enteric Fever and 6 from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, which did not belong to the City. For the non-European population there were 4 deaths from Enteric Fever and 10 deaths from Diarrhœa not belonging to the City. The corrected Zymotic death-rates are, therefore, 0·86 for Europeans, 3·52 for non-Europeans and 2·06 for All Classes. For the previous year the gross Zymotic death-rates were 0·81 for Europeans, 2·66 for non-Europeans and 1·65 for All Classes, and the corrected Zymotic death-rates, 0·72 for Europeans, 2·55 for non-Europeans and 1·55 for All Classes.

Measles.—This disease, which is not notifiable, appears to have been more prevalent amongst the coloured population.

Whooping Cough.—The death-rates for this disease for the present year were: 0·16 for Europeans, 0·5 for non-Europeans, and 0·31 for All Classes, as against 0·10 for Europeans, 0·36 for non-Europeans, and 0·22 for All Classes in the previous year, and 0·08 for Europeans, 0·28 for non-Europeans, and 0·17 for All Classes in 1919. The death-rate for Whooping Cough in 1919 in England and Wales was 0·07, and in London 0·05.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—The deaths from these causes were more numerous this year than for the previous year.

The cases of notifiable diseases will be dealt with under “Notification of Infectious Diseases” in Part II.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—Amongst Constitutional Diseases, Cancer accounts for the deaths of 70 males and 58 females, amongst the Europeans and 21 males and 23 females amongst the non-European population, and of these 14 European males, 8 European females, 4 non-European males and 1 non-European female had been brought into the City for treatment, so that the corrected death-rates per million were 1,087 for Europeans and 478 for non-Europeans, as against 801 for Europeans and 360 for non-Europeans in the previous year, and 821 for Europeans and 529 for non-Europeans in 1919.

Venereal Diseases.—From Table “A” in the Appendix, it will be seen that 4 deaths amongst Europeans and 59 deaths amongst non-Europeans were certified as due to Syphilis. With regard to the non-Europeans, these deaths were chiefly of children under 5 years of age. Under the present system of certification of deaths, it is clear that no true index of the ravages of this disease will be recorded.

Under the Public Health Act, 1919, Section 66, Sub-Section “D,” wherein it is provided that the Government may refund to the local authority two-thirds of the cost of any approved scheme for providing treatment for persons who are suffering from Venereal Diseases, a scheme has been prepared which has been duly approved, and premises, 46, Keerom Street, Capetown, have been rented by the Council as from 1st May, 1920. These premises have been suitably altered to meet the requirements of a “Treatment Centre,” and clinics are held every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8 to 9 p.m. for males, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 2.30 p.m. for females and children. The first clinic was held on 30th August, 1920.

Nervous System.—The deaths ascribed to diseases of this system were 138 Europeans and 209 other than Europeans, as compared with 164 Europeans and 204 other than Europeans in the previous year.

Circulatory System.—There were 233 European deaths and 155 non-European deaths from diseases of this system, as against 184 European and 138 non-European deaths in the previous year.

Respiratory System.—The deaths certified as due to diseases of the Respiratory System number 154 Europeans and 682 non-Europeans, giving death-rates of 1·54 for Europeans and 8·37 for non-Europeans, per 1,000 of each class, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year of 1·37 for Europeans and 7·82 for non-Europeans.

Digestive System.—There were 512 deaths certified as due to diseases of the Digestive System (163 Europeans and 349 non-Europeans) as compared with 435 deaths (167 Europeans and 268 non-Europeans) in the previous year.

Violence.—The deaths from these causes amounted to 132, and of these, 62 were Europeans and 70 non-Europeans as compared with 125 deaths (49 Europeans and 76 non-Europeans) in the previous year.

PART II.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREPARED BY DR. A. W. REID, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919, promulgated on the 24th June, 1919, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1920, repealing Acts 4 of 1883, 39 of 1885 and 23 of 1897 of this Province. Under Section 18 the provisions of the new Act, in so far as they concern notifiable infectious diseases, apply to small-pox (which term shall be deemed to include the form known as "Amaas" or Kafir-pox and any other disease resembling small-pox (except chicken-pox), scarlatina, or scarlet fever, typhus fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, erysipelas, puerperal fever (including septicaemia, pyaemia, septic pelvic cellulitis, or other serious septic condition occurring during the puerperal state), Asiatic cholera, enteric or typhoid fever (including para-typhoid fever), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, leprosy, plague, anthrax, glanders, rabies, Malta fever, sleeping sickness, or human trypanosomiasis, and all forms of tuberculosis which are clinically recognisable apart from reaction to the tuberculin test.

In addition to the above diseases, Government Notice No. 1629 of 1919, published in the *Union Gazette* of 12th December, 1919, declared Yellow Fever, ophthalmia neonatorum (all forms) and gonorrhoeal ophthalmia to be notifiable diseases within the Union with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

Government Notice 1087 of 1920, promulgated on the 21st June, 1920, declared acute primary pneumonia and influenza pneumonia (including all forms of acute inflammation of the lungs of influenzal origin), to be notifiable diseases within the Municipalities of Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

And Government Notice No. 1526 of 1920, published in the *Union Gazette* of 27th August, 1920, declared Infectious Encephalitis (which term shall be deemed to mean and include Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-encephalitis and all other forms of Acute Encephalitis of similar causation) to be a notifiable disease throughout the Union.

Every medical practitioner who becomes aware that any person is suffering or has died from a notifiable infectious disease must immediately furnish a written certificate of notification thereof to the local authority, and inform the head of the household or occupier of the premises, and any person nursing or in attendance on the patient, of the infectious nature of the disease and the precautions to be taken to prevent its conveyance to others.

Where any person is suffering from any notifiable infectious disease, Section 19 of the Public Health Act makes it compulsory for the head of the family, or in his default or absence the nearest adult relation of the patient present on the premises, or in default or absence of any such relation the person in charge or in attendance on the patient, or in default of any such person the occupier of the premises, to immediately give notice thereof to the local authority.

The following regulations dealing with the notification of infectious diseases framed under Section 22 of the Public Health Act, were promulgated under Government Order No. 4 on the 2nd January, 1920.

Notification by Persons in Charge of Schools, etc.

Every person in charge of a school, orphanage or similar institution, shall immediately report to the local authority the occurrence in such institutions of any case of any notifiable infectious disease, or of measles, German measles, whooping cough, venereal disease, granular ophthalmia (trachoma), or any disease of the skin or scalp which appears to be infectious or communicable. Such report shall be in writing, and shall state as regards each case the name, age, sex, race, and home address of the patient, the nature of the disease, the date of onset of illness, and any available information as to the probable place and source of infection.

Notification by Owners or Occupiers of Land.

The owner or occupier of any land on which natives or coloured persons reside shall immediately report to the local authority the presence or occurrence of any case of infectious disease on such land. Such report shall be in writing, and shall state as regards such case the name, age, sex, race, and address of the patient, the nature of the disease, the date of onset of illness, and any available information as to the probable place and source of infection.

Notification by Employers.

Every employer of labour shall immediately report to the local authority the occurrence of any case of infectious disease among his employees. Such report shall be in writing and shall state the particulars mentioned in regulation with respect to notification by persons in charge of schools, etc.

Notification Fees.

The fee payable by the local authority to a medical practitioner for each case of infectious disease notified by him immediately and in accordance with section *twenty* of Act No. 36 of 1919, shall be two shillings and sixpence, but no fee shall be payable in respect of any case notified by a medical practitioner in the course of his duty as officer of the Government or of a local authority or of any public or State-aided hospital or institution, or which has been notified to the same local authority by the same medical practitioner within the preceding six months.

Any person guilty of an offence against, or contravention of, or default in complying with, any provision of these regulations, shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER AND CONTINUED FEVER.

There were 740 cases notified during the year as compared with 501 in the previous year. Of the 740 cases, 400 were Europeans (210 males and 190 females) and 340 non-Europeans (165 males, 175 females). Of the European cases, 47 contracted the disease outside the Municipality, 11 having introduced the disease from over-sea and the remaining 36 imported the disease from other parts of the Union. Of the non-Europeans, 14 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. This leaves 353 Europeans and 323 non-Europeans local cases.

The sequence of months, classified as to number of cases occurring in each month, commencing with the month having the largest number of cases and graduating to the smallest is as follows:—April (104), March (101), January (90), February and May (87), December (60), June (59), July (38), November (36), October (29), September (26), and August (23).

The disease was most prevalent from January to May and began to lessen in June.

The deaths occurring from this disease amounted to 42 Europeans and 51 non-Europeans, giving death-rates from Enteric Fever of 0.42 and 0.63 per 1,000 of the Europeans and non-European populations respectively. For the previous year the death-rates were 0.23 and 0.56 for Europeans and non-Europeans, respectively; being enormous as compared with the death-rate for England and Wales for 1919 of 0.016, and for London in 1919 of 0.015.

There were 551 houses infected with the disease, and of these 476 had one case each, 49 had two cases each, 18 had three cases each, 5 had four cases each, 2 had five cases each, one had six cases, and in addition to the above fifteen cases occurred in institutions, representing 679 notified cases of Enteric Fever, which added to the 61 imported cases referred to above, gives the total of 740 as shown in Table XV. 191 of the houses concerned had the water carriage systems of sewage, and 360 were not sewered. Of the drained houses, the house drains were satisfactory for 102: found defective and since repaired for 88, and in one case the drains were not tested as the patient was not known at the address given.

The incidence rates, *i.e.*, number of notified cases per 1,000 of the population, were 4.01 for Europeans, and 4.17 for non-Europeans, as against 2.95 for European and 2.71 for non-Europeans in the previous year. The percentage case mortality was 10.50 for Europeans and 15.00 for non-Europeans. For the cases actually belonging to the City the percentage case mortality was 10.48 for Europeans and 14.42 for non-Europeans.

As far as circumstances would permit an endeavour was made to inoculate all contacts with Typhoid, and Paratyphoid, Vaccine. In this way about 263 persons were inoculated by the Department, and a number of others by the Practitioner in attendance, of which I have no record, but 960 Ampoules were supplied to Medical Practitioners for that purpose.

The adjoining Table (Table XV), gives the number of notified cases in each Ward, under the headings "European," "Non-European," also cases Imported from overseas, and cases contracted in other parts of the Union.

TABLE XV.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1920, TO 30TH JUNE 1921, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG, TOGETHER WITH BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards of the City.														Balance of Cases.		Total Cases.
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Wood- stock.	9 Salt River.	10 Mow- bray.	11 Mait- land.	12 Ronde- bosch.	13 Clare- mont.	14 Kalk Bay.	Cases intro- duced from Oversea.	Cases con- tracted out- side of City.	
European	31	24	5	17	14	11	16	55	60	34	33	15	27	11	11	36	400
Non-European	3	9	9	19	..	42	37	35	34	24	28	32	53	1	..	14	340
All Classes	34	33	14	36	14	53	53	90	94	58	61	47	80	12	11	50	740

From the above Table it will be seen that Ward 8 (Woodstock) and Ward 9 (Salt River) were the Wards that were chiefly affected, and more especially Ward 9, in which 60 Europeans and 34 non-European cases occurred. From Ward 8, 55 Europeans, and 35 non-European cases were notified, for the Previous Year Ward 8 had 42 Europeans, and 34 non-European cases of Enteric Fever, and Ward 9, 77 European and 19 non-European cases. The lowest number of cases was from Kalk Bay (Ward 14), from which 12 cases were reported (11 Europeans and 1 non-European).

If the case incidence of the disease is calculated on the population of each Ward it is found to be 8.9 for Maitland for the Europeans, and 6.6 for non-Europeans, for Salt River 5.2 and 5.9, for Woodstock 4.9 and 6.9, and for Claremont 4.1 and 6.9 per 1,000 of the Europeans and non-Europeans living in the Wards. The Wards with the least case incidence were Park (1.5 and 0.0), Kalk Bay (2.2 and 0.2), and Sea Point (2.8 and 1.2). It appears from the above that those portions of the City not yet provided with sewers have the greatest prevalence.

Diphtheria.—During the year 108 cases were reported, as compared with 176 for last year, and 145 for the year before. Of these 108 cases, 82 were Europeans (35 males and 47 females), and 26 were non-Europeans (9 males and 17 females). Three of the cases contracted the disease outside the City; 1, a European male, who introduced the disease from overseas, and 1 European female, and 1 non-European female, who contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. There were 53 cases of the disease isolated and treated at the City Hospital, and of these 39 were Europeans and 14 non-Europeans. The deaths registered as due to Diphtheria were 6 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans, as against 10 Europeans and 12 non-Europeans for the previous year.

The cases were most numerous in July, when 14 were notified; next in April and June, when 13 were notified in each month, and next in March when 12 were notified; the lowest number of cases occurred in February when 2 were notified. The death-rates from this disease were 0.06 Europeans and for non-Europeans, 0.04. The death-rate from Diphtheria in England and Wales for 1919 was 0.134, and in London, in 1919, 0.178 per 1,000 of the population.

The percentage Mortality of the cases was 7.32 Europeans and 11.54 for non-Europeans for all cases and deaths, *i.e.*, not deducting imported cases, as compared with 9.35 for Europeans and 32.43 for non-Europeans in the previous year. For the cases and deaths actually belonging to the City, the percentage Mortality was, for Europeans, 6.25, as against 9.23 the previous year. With regard to the European cases nursed at home, 13.16 per cent. died, and of the European cases removed to hospital, 2.27 died. Concerning the non-European cases, 20.00 per cent. of those nursed at home died, and 6.25 per cent. of the cases removed to hospital. As will be observed from Table XVI., the Wards in which the largest number of cases occurred were Woodstock (16 cases), Sea-point (13 cases), Claremont (11 cases), Kloof (10 cases). The lowest number of cases occurred in Ward II. (Maitland), from which 2 cases were notified. In the previous year, 176 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and of these 139 were Europeans and 37 were non-Europeans.

During the period under review I have supplied 80,000 units of Antitoxin free of charge to the Medical Practitioners notifying cases, which were not removed to Hospital.

TABLE XVI.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1920, TO 30TH JUNE, 1921,
CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG,
TOGETHER WITH BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards of the City.														Balance of Cases.		Total cases.
	1 Sea Point.	2 Harbour.	3 West Central.	4 Kloof.	5 Park.	6 East Central.	7 Castle.	8 Woodstock.	9 Salt River.	10 Mowbray.	11 Maitland.	12 Rondebosch.	13 Claremont.	14 Kalk Bay.	Cases introduced from Oversea.	Cases contracted outside the City.	
European	12	3	1	6	5	4	2	13	6	6	2	4	8	8	1	1	82
Non-European ..	1	..	3	4	..	1	6	3	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	26
All Classes	13	3	4	10	5	5	8	16	7	7	2	5	11	9	1	2	108

Scarlet Fever.—During the year there were 249 cases reported as suffering from this disease; of these 234 were Europeans (102 males and 132 females), and 15 were non-Europeans (7 males and 8 females). For the previous year there were 285 Europeans (137 males and 148 females) and 23 non-Europeans (10 males and 13 females), making a total of 308 cases: 9 of the cases, for the year under consideration, contracted the disease outside the City, and of these, 4 European males, and 1 European female introduced the disease from overseas, and 4 European females contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. All the non-European cases contracted the disease locally; 178 European and 8 non-European cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated and treated in the City Hospital. There were 2 European deaths from this disease during the year.

Erysipelas.—Of this disease there were 31 cases notified, 27 being Europeans (10 males and 17 females) and 4 non-European (all females), being less than the previous year by 7 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans; 1 European male introduced the disease from overseas, and 1 European and 1 non-European died; six European and 2 non-European cases were isolated in the City Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 30 cases notified during the year, 10 of which were Europeans and 20 non-Europeans, as compared with the same number of Europeans and non-Europeans in the previous year. Four Europeans and five non-Europeans died from this disease, and in addition to these 9 deaths, 2 non-Europeans notified as cases of Puerperal Fever, and included in the notifications of this disease, died from Pneumonia. Six European and 13 non-European cases were isolated and treated in the City Hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—During the year there were 1 European male, 2 European females and 1 non-European female notified as suffering from this disease, as compared with 1 European male, 1 European female and 1 non-European female in the previous year.

With respect to the cases for the present year the European male was a resident of Ward 13 (Claremont); one of the European females was a resident of Ward 2 (Harbour); and the other European female was a resident of Ward 4 (Kloof). The non-European female was a resident of Ward 2 (Harbour) and was 1 year 10 months old and had resided 18 days in the house from which she was notified, having come from Ward 8 (Woodstock). These four cases were isolated at home. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Beri-Beri.—One non-European male was notified as suffering from this disease and was removed to the New Somerset Hospital from the steamer on which he was employed, having arrived at the Port suffering with the disease.

Leprosy.—During the year there were 4 cases of the disease notified, of which 1 was a European male, 1 a non-European male, and 2 non-European females. The non-European male contracted the disease a few miles outside the Capetown boundaries, the other 3 being local cases. The cases notified in the previous year were 2 European males and 5 non-European males and 4 non-European females (11 cases). With regard to the local cases for the present year, the European male was a resident of Ward 4 (Kloof), 1 of the non-European females was a resident of Ward 6 (East Central), and the other non-European female of Ward 12 (Rondebosch).

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Five cases of this disease were notified during the year; 3 European males, 1 European female, and 1 non-European male as compared with 9 cases notified in the previous year, of which 1 was a European male, 2 were European females, 2 were non-European males, and 4 were non-European females. With the exception of one European male, all the cases for the present period died. The death of the European female, however, was certified as due to Tubercular Meningitis, and is shown as such in Table A in the Appendix, whilst one non-European death from Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was that of a case notified at the end of last year. This makes 2 European and 2 non-European deaths from this disease during the year, as compared with 4 European and 3 non-European deaths in the previous year.

Typhus.—There were 12 native males notified as suffering from this disease and who became infected whilst residing at the N'dabeni Location, Maitland area, which is outside the City's boundaries. All these cases were removed to the Rentzkie's Farm Hospital for treatment where 5 of them died.

Anthrax.—Two European males were notified as suffering from this disease; 1 contracted the disease at Heidelberg, Cape Province, where he was working on a cattle farm, and the other case was a resident of Ward 11 (Maitland). Both these cases recovered; one was treated in the New Somerset Hospital, and the other in the City Hospital.

Infective Encephalitis.—Of this disease 6 cases were notified, 4 being European males, and 2 being non-European males. One of the European males contracted the disease in the S.W. Protectorate, and 1 of the non-European males, contracted the disease whilst residing at the N'dabeni Location, Maitland, which is outside the City's boundaries. The other four cases were local; one of the Europeans, aged 27 years was a resident of Ward 4 (Kloof), and had resided in the house from which he was notified for 3½ months, and died in the Deaconess Hospital. Another European male aged 46 years was a resident of Ward 13 (Claremont) and had resided for four years in the house from which he was notified. This case was isolated at his home where he died. The remaining European case was a resident of Ward 9 (Salt River), and was 8 years of age. This case had lived all his life in the house from which he was notified, he was treated at home where he recovered. The non-European local case was seven years of age, and was a resident of Ward 14 (Kalk Bay), and had lived all his life at the house from which he was notified, he was treated at home where he died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 35 cases of this disease were notified, 7 being Europeans (4 males and 3 females), and 28 being non-Europeans (10 males and 18 females). One of the non-Europeans died.

One of the Europeans, and 9 of the non-Europeans were treated in Hospital.

Small Pox.—One non-European male was notified from this disease which was in a modified form. This was the case of a native employed on the Cable Ship "SS" "Britannia" and who was removed to the Small Pox Hospital at Rentzkies Farm where he recovered.

Tuberculosis.—(a) Notifications: Of this disease there were 656 new cases notified or discovered, consisting of 75 European males and 57 European females, making a total of 132 Europeans, and 234 non-European males and 290 non-European females, making a total of 524 non-Europeans. For the previous year the figures were 74 European males and 50 European females, giving a total of 124 European and 274 non-European males and 291 non-European females, giving a total of 565 non-Europeans. The distribution of the cases for the year under review amongst the Wards of the City, together with the balance of the cases, will be seen from the following Table:—

TABLE XVII.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEAR 1ST JULY, 1920, TO 30TH JUNE, 1921,
CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND WARD OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONG,
TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCE OF CASES.

Race.	Wards														Balance of Cases.			Total Cases.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	No Fixed Place of Abode	Cases introduced from Oversea.	Cases contracted outside the City.	
European ..	5	6	6	12	10	6	7	15	12	16	1	6	7	1	..	9	13	132
Non-European	9	27	25	30	6	121	65	33	27	16	25	48	36	16	8	1	31	524
All Classes ..	14	33	31	42	16	127	72	48	39	32	26	54	43	17	8	10	44	656

From the foregoing Table it will be seen under the heading, "Balance of Cases" that 9 Europeans introduced the disease from Oversea and 13 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union, and that of the non-Europeans, 8 had no fixed place of abode, one introduced the disease from overseas and 31 contracted the disease in other parts of the Union. The largest number of cases occurred in Ward 6 (East Central) from which 127 were notified, next in Ward 7 (Castle) from which 72 were notified, and next in Ward 12 (Rondebosch) from which 54 were notified. The fewest cases occurred in Ward 1 (Sea Point), Ward 5 (Park) and Ward 14 (Kalk Bay), from which 14, 16 and 17 cases respectively were notified.

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1920, TO 30TH JUNE, 1921.

Age.	Race.	InCape-town, under 6 months.	InCape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E. Non-E	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 1
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 11	.. ..	2 13
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	1 ..	.. 2	1 1	.. 1	1 ..	1 1	.. 2	6 25	.. 2	10 34
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	2 9	.. 2	2 3	.. 4	.. 3	.. ..	3 11	3 28	.. 3	10 63
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	8 4	4 4	1 2	1 4	1 3	.. 2	11 30	6 28	.. 14	32 91
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	1 1	.. 2	.. 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 15	3 7	1 1	13 27
Totals	E. Non-E	13 14	4 10	4 7	2 10	3 6	1 4	21 58	18 100	1 20	67 229

It will be observed from Table XVIII. that there were 67 Europeans and 229 non-Europeans who were notified during the year under report, and who survived at the end of that term.

Included in the cases shown in Table XVII. as imported, are cases taken directly in institutions within the City of Capetown from beyond the City's boundaries and the enumeration of these is as follows:—

Old Somerset Hospital.—One non-European male.

New Somerset Hospital.—Three European males, one European female, six non-European males and one non-European female.

City Hospital.—Three European males, one European female, one non-European male, and one non-European female.

Woodstock Cottage Hospital.—Two non-European males and one non-European female.

The Monastery Nursing Home.—One European male.

Deaconess Hospital.—One European female.

The Orchards Nursing Home.—Three European males and two European females.

There were also one non-European male and three non-European females brought into the Valkenberg Mental Hospital, and one European male and four non-European males brought into Capetown Gaol from outside the City who were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

With regard to Multiple Notification, the details are as follows:—Concerning new cases notified during the year under report, six European and 46 non-European persons were notified twice, and two European and 12 non-European persons were notified three times. With regard to cases originally notified in

previous years, seven Europeans and 48 non-Europeans were notified again in the period under review, seven of these non-Europeans being notified twice in the present year, and one European and one non-European being notified three times.

On June 30th, 1921, the number of cases known to the Department to be still living in the City were 82 Europeans (45 males and 37 females) and 362 non-Europeans (157 males and 205 females). In the previous report the respective figures were 64 Europeans (32 males and 32 females), and 349 non-Europeans (163 males and 186 females).

Amongst the cases included in Tables Nos. XVII. and XIX. and Table "C" in the Appendix there were 33 deaths of Europeans (17 males and 16 females) and 76 non-Europeans (42 males and 34 females) without any previous notification, the reason for the non-notification being that the disease was only discovered just before or after death. There was an inquest on one of the European cases, and the verdict was that death had resulted from a Tubercular affection.

Mortality.—Amongst the European population the number of deaths certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 63 and to other Tubercular affections 18, giving a death-rate of 0·81 from Tuberculosis. Of these deaths eight did not properly belong to the City, and on these being deducted the corrected rate of 0·73 is obtained. Concerning the non-European population, there were 305 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 50 from other forms of Tuberculosis, producing a death-rate of 4·36. Amongst these there were 21 deaths of persons not belonging to the City, and by deducting these a corrected death-rate of 4·10 is obtained. The gross and corrected death-rates for All Classes were 2·41 and 2·25 respectively. The corrected Tuberculosis death-rate for the previous year was 0·83 for Europeans, 3·78 for non-Europeans and 2·17 for All Classes.

The length of residence of the persons dying from Tuberculosis during the year is given in the following Table:—

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPE TOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS FROM JULY 1ST, 1920, TO JUNE 30TH, 1921.

Age.	Race.	InCape-town, under 6 months.	InCape-town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape-town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape-town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape-town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape-town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape-town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape-town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Non-E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
1—5 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
	Non-E	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	22	2	29
5—15 years.	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Non-E	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	35	2	42
15—25 years.	E.	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	10	..	16
	Non-E	8	1	1	3	3	3	17	44	2	82
25—45 years.	E.	8	1	..	1	1	..	18	3	..	32
	Non-E	7	3	3	6	7	3	58	48	13	148
45 years and over.	E.	..	..	..	1	2	1	20	..	..	24
	Non-E	3	2	1	1	2	2	19	13	3	46
Totals	E.	8	2	2	4	3	1	39	21	1	81
	Non-E	21	7	8	10	13	9	95	170	22	355

In addition to these deaths, 1 European and 17 non-Europeans, suffering from Tuberculosis, died from certified causes of death other than Tuberculosis. The European died of Valvular Disease of the Heart, and of the non-Europeans, 10 died of Pneumonia, 2 from Marasmus, 1 from Whooping Cough, 1 from Influenza, 1 from Bronchitis, 1 from Heart Disease, and 1 from Gangrene of the Lungs.

For comparison I subjoin the following table of death-rates from Tuberculosis for various centres.

TABLE XX.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES FOR VARIOUS CENTRES.

District.	Crude Death-Rate from Tuberculosis.	Crude Death-Rate from Tuberculosis corrected for Non- Residents.
England and Wales for the year, 1919	1·26	—
Pretoria, year ended 30th June, 1921 ...	...	0·43 (Europeans). 1·23 (Others).
Johannesburg, year ended 30th June, 1921 ... ..	... ... ...	0·45 (Europeans). 1·26 (Eur-Africans). 2·59 (Natives). 0·73 (Asiatics).
Kimberley, year ended 31st December, 1920 (Urban)	0·64 (Europeans). 2·63 (Non-Euro- peans). 3·73 (Natives).	... ... ...
Bloemfontein, year ended 31st Decem- ber, 1920	2·5 (Europeans).	0·12 (Europeans)
Pietermaritzburg, year ended 31st July 1921	1·04 (Europeans).	0·89 (Europeans).
Port Elizabeth, year ended 31st Dec- ember 1920 ... ..	... ...	0·53 (Europeans). 6·25 (Others).
East London, year ended 30th June, 1921 ... ..	... ...	0·12 (Europeans). 5·2 (Others).
Cape Town, year ended 30th June, 1920	0·93 (Europeans). 4·11 (Others).	0·83 (Europeans). 3·78 (Others).
Cape Town, year ended 30th June, 1921	0·81 (Europeans). 4·36 (Others).	0·73 (Europeans). 4·10 (Others).

PNEUMONIA.—During the year there were 48 cases of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia which came to the knowledge of the Department, and of these 17 were Europeans (10 males and 7 females) and 31 were non-Europeans (15 males and 16 females). Amongst these cases there were 6 deaths, consisting of 1 European female, 2 non-European males and 3 non-European females.

Epidemic Influenza.—This disease ceased to be a notifiable disease from the 31st December 1919, but in view of the outbreak of Influenza in South Africa in October 1920, a circular dated 22nd October, 1920 was forwarded to the Medical Practitioners in the Capetown Municipal area asking them to notify voluntarily cases of the disease in their practices, and in response thereto there were 33 cases of Influenza notified, of which 8 were European males, 7 European females, 5 non-European males, and 13 non-European females.

These cases nearly all occurred during the months of November and December 1920.

PART III.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

PREPARED BY DR. A. W. REID, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Chapter III (Part I) of the Public Health Act, 1919, deals with the prevention and suppression of infectious diseases, and among the general provisions therein are the following:—

1. Provision for the inspection of infected premises and examination of persons suspected to be suffering from infectious disease.

2. Gives powers to local authorities to provide isolation hospitals, mortuaries, disinfecting and cleansing stations and ambulances.

3. The removal to a suitable hospital of any person certified to be suffering from an infectious disease if not accommodated, treated or nursed in such a manner as to adequately guard against the spread of the disease.

4. Power to a local authority to order the cleansing or disinfection of any premises or article necessary for preventing the spread or eradicating the infection of any infectious disease or otherwise preventing danger to health.

5. Power to remove to a cleansing station any dirty and verminous person.

6. To impose penalties on any person who, while knowingly suffering from any notifiable or proclaimed infectious disease, wilfully or negligently exposes himself in such manner as to be likely or liable to spread such disease in any street, public place, public building, shop, inn, hotel, church, or other place and/or frequented or occupied in common, or any person in charge of any person and knowing that such person is so suffering, so exposes such sufferer.

7. To impose penalties on any person who knowingly gives, lends, sells, pawns, transmits, removes or exposes, sends or permits to be washed in a public wash-house, laundry or other such place without previous disinfection, any clothing, bedding, article or thing contaminated with the infection of any notifiable or proclaimed disease.

8. To impose penalties on any person who, while knowingly suffering from any such disease, handles, conveys, or otherwise comes in contact with any food or daily produce, aerated water or other article intended for human consumption, or carries on any trade or occupation likely or liable to spread such disease.

9. Infected premises not to be evacuated or let without previous disinfection.

10. To impose penalties on any person knowingly suffering from a notifiable infectious disease who enters any public conveyance without the driver's or conductor's consent, or places any article contaminated with the infection of any such disease in a public conveyance without consent.

Prompt enquiries are made by the District Inspectors into each case notified. For this purpose a form is drawn up for each particular disease and the Inspector enters the answers given and the result of his enquiries against each question. These enquiries are made, not only for statistical purposes, but chiefly to gain information as to the source of infection, whether contracted at school, employment, in the streets or any other source which can be traced. They are necessary as a first stage in throwing light on the history of first cases and supplying clues for further minute investigation into the source of infection. They may also reveal any condition common to two or more cases from which infection may be spreading, such as a dairy, school, undetected case or source of water supply. Further, they give information as to how far isolation and other practicable precautions against the spread of the disease are being or can be taken.

In diseases such as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the cases are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital whenever the parents wish, or if the circumstances are such that it is considered adequate measures of isolation cannot be adopted at home.

With regard to Enteric Fever the case is removed to the City Hospital if there be accommodation, if not, by arrangement, to one of the General Hospitals. The Council now pay for such cases.

After the removal of a case to the Hospital, or on receipt of information that a case is completely recovered and is free from infection, the premises are disinfected. Wearing apparel, bedding and infected clothes are removed to the disinfecting station and disinfected by means of the steam disinfector.

The rooms are disinfected by being sprayed with a solution of disinfectant and subsequent fumigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Hospital consists of an Administrative Block, containing Matron's Office and Sitting Room, Dining Room, Recreation Room, Dispensary, Kitchen, Scullery, 10 Bedrooms and Bathroom. There is a dwelling-house in the grounds for the Medical Superintendent.

The Hospital proper consists of an Observation Block, containing three Wards, with accommodation for three beds in each Ward, and a Ward Kitchen overlooking each Ward.

There is a Pavilion of two Wards, with 6 beds and 2 cots in each Ward, and a Bathroom, w.c., and a slop-sink for each Ward placed in a building connected therewith by a cross-ventilated lobby.

A new Pavilion of a similar construction was erected and opened in March, 1919. There are two Wards and each Ward is divided into two by a glass screen. One Ward contains 7 beds for Europeans and 4 for non-Europeans; the other contains 11 beds for Europeans and 4 for non-Europeans, with 2 single bedded Wards for delirious and septic cases.

There are also two buildings of a temporary nature for the accommodation of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

One is divided into five separate compartments with two beds in each, and is for males only. The accommodation for females consists of a Ward with an adjoining dining-room, accommodating 10 patients, allowing for 5 beds on the open stoep. This accommodation is for Capetown cases only, and for those sufferers who are likely to derive benefit from open-air treatment.

An agreement has been made with the Union Government under which cases are admitted from the Port, and for cases for which the Government is liable for medical treatment.

Plans have been prepared, and approved of for an additional Pavilion, and other Buildings but the erection of the same has not been proceeded with because of the financial stringency of the times.

TABLE XXI.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST, 1920, TO JUNE 30TH, 1921, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE AND DISEASE

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1920.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1921.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other.	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
Scarlet Fever ..	24	..	178	8	176	8	2	..	24	..	186
Enteric Fever ..	12	6	181	141	151	105	25	21	17	21	322
Diphtheria ..	1	1	39	14	37	13	1	1	2	1	53
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	6	13	4	10	3	4	..	..	19
Erysipelas ..	..	..	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Tuberculosis ..	4	14	27	68	12	40	13	32	6	10	95
Measles .. ..	..	..	9	5	6	5	..	..	3	..	14
Anthrax .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis											
Lethargica ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal											
Meningitis ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Acute Anterior											
Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observation ..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases ..	..	2	14	20	13	9	1	13	..	..	34
Totals ..	44	24	463	274	410	193	45	73	52	32	737

TABLE XXII.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1ST 1920, TO JUNE 30TH, 1921, CLASSIFIED AS TO WARD, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1920.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment, June 30th, 1921.		Total Admitted.
	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Eur.	Other	Persons.
1 (Sea Point) ..	2	1	56	6	52	4	2	2	4	1	62
2 (Harbour) ..	3	1	20	9	16	9	3	1	4	..	29
3 (West Central) ..	..	1	8	14	7	10	..	3	1	2	22
4 (Kloof) ..	4	4	52	17	49	10	4	6	3	5	69
5 (Park) ..	5	..	30	4	31	2	..	1	4	1	34
6 (East Central) ..	4	2	29	44	28	27	..	12	5	7	73
7 (Castle) ..	..	11	21	34	15	30	3	12	3	3	55
8 (Woodstock) ..	6	..	56	28	42	20	12	3	8	5	84
9 (Salt River) ..	3	1	54	23	48	14	7	7	2	3	77
10 (Mowbray) ..	7	1	30	20	25	16	4	3	8	2	50
11 (Maitland) ..	2	..	35	18	33	11	3	6	1	1	53
12 (Rondebosch) ..	2	2	13	10	13	8	1	4	1	..	23
13 (Claremont) ..	1	..	23	33	19	23	2	9	3	1	56
14 (Kalk Bay) ..	2	..	6	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	7
Military ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamers ..	1	..	23	7	19	6	2	1	3	..	30
Outside of City ..	..	..	7	6	3	2	2	3	2	1	13
Totals ..	44	24	463	274	410	193	45	73	52	32	737

With regard to the number of Day Units, there were 27,117 (6,768 for Tuberculosis patients, and 20,349 for patients suffering from disease other than Tuberculosis), producing an average of 74.29 patients per diem as compared with 68.49 in the previous year. Table XXI gives the admissions, discharges and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the previous year and at the close of the present period, of patients classified as to the disease from which they were suffering and as to their race. Table XXII gives the admissions, discharges and deaths, and also shows the number remaining in hospital at the close of the previous year and at the close of the year under review, of patients classified as to race and as to the Wards of the City from which they were removed, or, as to Military cases, cases from steamers in the Docks, and cases from outside the City's area.

During the year there were 737 admissions, but one European male and one non-European male were admitted twice during the year under report, making a total of 735 patients admitted, and of these, 462 were Europeans and 273 were non-Europeans. There were 45 European and 73 non-European deaths and 52 Europeans and 32 non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the year. Of the 44 Europeans and 24 non-Europeans remaining in the hospital at the close of last year, 3 Europeans and 7 non-Europeans died; these deaths are included in the 45 European and 73 non-European deaths mentioned above. All the other cases remaining in the hospital at the close of the previous year were discharged in the present period. With regard to cases admitted for one disease and proving to be suffering from another disease, they are treated in the following sections, as therein stated, as cases of the diseases from which they actually suffered, but are included in Table C in the Appendix and in Part II. (Notification of Infectious Diseases) as cases of the diseases for which they were admitted (i.e. notified). Four patients were admitted, suffering each from two infectious diseases, but these patients are only dealt with in this portion of the report as cases suffering from a single disease and are particularised in the following sections. They are, however, treated as two notifications, one for each disease, in Table C in the Appendix and in Part II. (Notification of Infectious Diseases).

DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 186 admissions for Scarlet Fever during the year; one European male, however, was admitted twice during the year for this disease (the second time a few days after discharge as there was a fear that he was still infectious), making the number of patients admitted for Scarlet Fever 185, and of these, 177 were European and 8 non-European. Two of the Europeans died, and 24 Europeans remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

Two of the cases were each suffering from another disease as well: one, a European male, from Erysipelas, and the other, a European female, from Diphtheria. These two cases are merely included in the admissions for Scarlet Fever. There was also a non-European male who was admitted suffering from both Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, but who is merely included in this portion of the report as a case of Diphtheria. One of the cases, a European female, was admitted for Diphtheria, but proved to be a case of Scarlet Fever and is shown as such.

Six of the European cases admitted were removed from steamers calling at the Port.

In addition to the above cases of Scarlet Fever, there were 2 European females admitted for that disease, but who were found to be suffering from Enteric Fever and Measles, respectively, and are shown in the figures for the diseases from which they actually suffered.

Enteric Fever.—During the year there were 322 cases of Enteric Fever admitted to the hospital, 181 being Europeans and 141 non-Europeans. Twenty-five European and 21 non-Europeans died and 17 European and 21 non-Europeans remained in the hospital at the close of the year. Of the 12 European and 6 non-European cases which remained in the hospital at the close of the previous year 2 Europeans died and are included in the above 25 European deaths.

One of the cases, a non-European female, was suffering from Tuberculosis as well, but is merely shown as a case of Enteric Fever, whilst another European female who was admitted for Scarlet Fever, proved to be a case of Enteric Fever, and is treated as such in this portion of the report.

Four of the Europeans and one non-European were admitted direct from outside the City's boundaries, and of the Europeans, one was removed from Cemetery No. 1, Maitland, one from Vasco, one from Hangklip Whaling Station, and the other from Somerset West. The non-European case was removed from Hangklip Whaling Station.

Six European and one non-European cases were removed from steamers calling at the Port.

In addition to the above cases of Enteric Fever admitted, there were 6 European males, 3 European females, 6 non-European males, and 12 non-European females who were admitted for Enteric Fever but found to be suffering from other diseases. Of the 6 European males, one had Tuberculosis, one had Diphtheria, one had Pneumonia, one had Pleurisy, one had Nephritis and one had Abdominal Abscess; of the 3 European females, one had Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one had Tubercular Meningitis and the other Gastro-Enteritis; of the 6 non-European males, 4 had Pneumonia, one had Tuberculosis, and the other Endocarditis; and of the 12 non-European females, 3 had Pneumonia, 3 had Influenza, 2 had Tubercular Meningitis, one had Whooping Cough, one had Encephalitis Lethargica, one had Erysipelas and the remaining one Tonsillitis. These cases are treated in this portion of the report as cases of the actual diseases from which they suffered, and when the particular disease is not mentioned in Table XXI the cases concerned are included in the figures for "Other Diseases."

Diphtheria.—With regard to this disease there were 53 cases admitted, 39 being Europeans and 14 non-Europeans, and of these, one European and one non-European died, and 2 Europeans and one non-European remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

One of the cases, a European male, was admitted for Enteric Fever but was found to be a case of Diphtheria, and another, a non-European male, was suffering from both Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever; these 2 cases are shown only as cases of Diphtheria; whilst another patient, a European female, was also admitted suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, but this latter case is shown only as a case of Scarlet Fever.

One non-European case was admitted direct from outside the City's boundaries, being removed from Wynberg, and one European case was removed from a steamer calling at the Port.

Besides these cases of Diphtheria admitted, there were 2 European males, 4 European females and 2 non-European females admitted for Diphtheria, but who proved to be suffering from other diseases. One of the European males had Tonsillitis and the other had Syphilis; one of the European females had Scarlet Fever, one had Nephritis, one had Tonsillitis, and the other Laryngitis after Measles; one of the non-European females had Measles, and the other proved to be not a case of Diphtheria. In this portion of the report, these cases are dealt with as cases of the diseases from which they actually suffered, and where the particular disease is not mentioned in Table XXI., they are included in the figures for "Other Diseases," excepting the last-mentioned non-European female, who is one of the two cases shown in Table XXI. against Observation.

Puerperal Fever.—Nineteen cases of this disease were admitted during the year, and of these 6 were Europeans, and 13 non-Europeans, amongst whom 3 Europeans and 4 non-Europeans died.

In addition to the above cases, 2 non-Europeans, admitted for Puerperal Fever, proved to be cases of Pneumonia, and are included as such in this portion of the report against "Other Diseases."

Tuberculosis.—There were 95 admissions during the year for this disease; one non-European male, however, was admitted twice for this disease during the period under report, making the number of patients admitted for Tuberculosis 94. Two non-European males, 2 non-European females, and the non-European male, who was admitted twice, were all 5 admitted to the City Hospital for Tuberculosis in a previous year, and re-admitted in the present year. Of the 94 patients admitted, 27 were Europeans and 67 non-Europeans, amongst whom 12 Europeans and 27 non-Europeans died and of the 4 Europeans and 14 non-Europeans remaining in the City Hospital at the close of the previous year, one European and 5 non-Europeans died, making 13 Europeans and 32 non-European deaths from this disease in the hospital during the year. Six Europeans and 10 non-Europeans remained in hospital at the close of the present year.

Included in the above cases of Tuberculosis admitted are one European male, 3 European females, 1 non-European male and 2 non-European females who were taken into the hospital for diseases other than Tuberculosis, but were found to be suffering from that disease. The European male, 2 of the European females, the non-European male and the 2 non-European females were admitted for Enteric Fever, and the remaining European female for Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (this latter case proved to be one of Tubercular Meningitis).

Three Europeans and 2 non-Europeans were admitted from outside the City's boundaries, and of these, one European was removed from Huguenot, one from Kensington Reserve, Maitland, and the remaining European was transferred from another institution, being admitted direct to that institution from Ceres. The 2 non-European cases were transferred to the City Hospital from other institutions and were admitted direct to those institutions from Somerset West and Somerset Strand, respectively.

Three Europeans and one non-European were removed from steamers calling at the Port.

Besides the cases of Tuberculosis admitted there was one European female who was suffering from both Enteric Fever and Tuberculosis, but who is shown as a case of Enteric Fever.

Erysipelas.—Eight cases of this disease were admitted during the year, 6 being Europeans, and 2 non-Europeans, and these were all discharged during the present year.

One of the cases, a non-European female, was admitted for Enteric Fever, but proved to be a case of Erysipelas, and is treated as such in this portion of the report.

There was also a European male admitted who was suffering from both Scarlet Fever and Erysipelas, but who is merely shown as a case of Scarlet Fever.

Measles.—Nine European and 5 non-European cases were admitted for this disease.

Included in the above figures are one European female and one non-European female who were admitted for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, respectively, but were found to be cases of Measles.

Five of the Europeans and 4 of the non-Europeans were removed from steamers calling at the Port.

Anthrax.—For this disease, one European was admitted and discharged during the Year under report.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One non-European female was admitted suffering from this disease and died. This case was admitted for Enteric Fever but was found to be a case of Encephalitis Lethargica, and is treated as such in this portion of the report.

Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis.—One European and one non-European were admitted suffering from this disease; the European was discharged and the non-European died.

In addition to the above 2 cases, a European female and a non-European male, who were admitted for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis proved to be cases of Tubercular Meningitis and Meningitis respectively and in the above table (Table XXI) the former is included in the figures for Tuberculosis and the latter in the figures for "Other Diseases."

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—The European case of this disease who remained in the hospital at the close of last year was discharged in the present year. No cases were admitted during the period under review.

Cases under Observation.—One European and one non-European were admitted for Observation; the European was a contact of a case of Scarlet Fever and was found not to be infected with the disease and was discharged. The non-European was a Diphtheria suspect but was found not to have any of the organisms of the disease in his pharynx and was discharged.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, RENTZKIES FARM, MAITLAND.

This Hospital, which is situated at Rentzkies Farm, is intended for the isolation of all cases of Small Pox occurring within the City of Capetown, the Municipalities of Wynberg and Simonstown, the area of the Cape Divisional Council and Port of Table Bay, and is also to be used for any cases of Plague and Typhus Fever occurring in these areas.

There were 17 cases, all non-European males, admitted to the above hospital during the year, and of these 5 died and the remainder were discharged before the close of the year under report.

Small Pox.—One case of this disease, which was in a modified form, was removed from a steamer calling at the Port and was discharged.

Typhus.—Twelve cases of this disease were admitted from the N'dabeni Location, Maitland, which is just outside the boundaries of the Municipality, and of these 5 died and the remaining 7 were discharged.

Syphilis.—Two cases were admitted suffering from this disease; these were local cases from Wards 12 and 14 respectively. These 2 cases and the 4 non-European male cases of the disease remaining in the hospital at the close of the previous year were discharged.

In addition to the above cases, there was a suspected case of Syphilis admitted from the N'dabeni Location, who proved not to be a case of the disease and was discharged.

Enteric Fever.—One case of Enteric Fever was admitted and discharged; this case was a resident of Ward 11 (Maitland).

During the year the Union Government has erected a hospital in the grounds of this establishment for the occupation of cases and contacts of the formidable infectious diseases arriving by ships in Table Bay.

PART IV.

WORK OF THE FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS, AND OF THE INFANT LIFE AND TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX AND MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRE (VENEREAL CLINIC).

STAFF.

At the beginning of the year 1920-1921 the Staff consisted of 10 Sanitary Inspectresses and a Chief Sanitary Inspectress.

In August, 1920, a Whole Time Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health—Dr. Mary van Ingen—arrived from Manchester to supervise the work of Maternity and Child Welfare, and during the year the work has been carried on under her direction.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspectresses are to visit the houses where births have occurred, and advise the mothers where necessary; investigate cases of deaths of children under 5 years of age; pay fortnightly visits to cases of Tuberculosis and certain cases of Infectious Disease; inspect midwives and inquire into cases of Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorium; also to inquire into indigent cases of confinement where fees are due to medical men according to an arrangement made by the Council; further, to attend at the various Infant Welfare Bureaux established in different parts of the City and Suburbs, at the Tuberculosis Bureau conducted at the Public Health Department by the Medical Officer of Health on Friday afternoons, and at the Female Venereal Clinic held at the Municipal Treatment Centre on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons by the Lady Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectresses for the period under review, and in the two previous years:—

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.		
	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred ..	6,202	5,841	4,073
Visits to Houses where Deaths have occurred ..	1,753	1,382	1,230
Additional Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	5,120	2,943	265
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	3,108	3,918	2,515
Visits <i>re</i> Cases of Puerperal Fever	44	41	22
Visits <i>re</i> Measles	125	11	..
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	22	10	8
Visits <i>re</i> Enteric Fever	16	14	1
Visits <i>re</i> Diphtheria .. .. .	..	4	..
Visits <i>re</i> Erysipelas .. .. .	..	2	..
Visits <i>re</i> Influenza	3	..	41
Visits <i>re</i> Scarlet Fever	1	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Leprosy	2	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox	5	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorium	39	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia	6	..	..
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives	355	425	19
Visits to Schools	2	2	..
Visits to Workshops where females are employed	3	23	..
House Inspections	1,943	3,338	..
Various Visits	832	697	439
Total Visits	19,581	18,651	8,613
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	75	77	12

The Sanitary Inspectress must be regarded as the chief agent for inducing mothers to attend the Infant Consultation Bureau, and so to bring their infants and young children under medical supervision.

Cases of destitution discovered by the Sanitary Inspectresses in the course of their routine visits, are referred for relief to the Board of Aid and other Charitable Societies.

Suitable cases are recommended by the Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for admission to the McGregor and Eaton Convalescent Homes.

Sanitary defects are referred to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for further action.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

In December, 1920, the Early Notification of Births was established, and one new appointment for the purpose was made on the clerical staff.

The Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births, framed under Section 133 (1) of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated under Government Order, No. 1058, dated 18th June, 1920, provide:—

(1) In respect of every child born after the completion of the sixth month of pregnancy, whether alive or dead, within the Municipality, it shall be the duty of the father of the child if he is residing with the mother when the child is born, or, in his absence, the person attending on the mother at the time of or

within six hours after the birth, to furnish forthwith either verbally or in writing to the Medical Officer of Health the following particulars:—

- (a) Name, age, and race of mother.
- (b) Name of father.
- (c) Date and time of birth.
- (d) Place where the birth occurred and present address of mother.
- (e) Permanent address of mother.
- (f) Number of confinement (first, second, etc.).
- (g) Whether the child was born alive, and was alive at time of reporting.
- (h) Name of medical practitioner, midwife or other person who was in attendance.
- (i) Name and address of informant.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall, if reported verbally, be furnished to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or otherwise at such place as may be notified by advertisement, *within twenty-four hours of the birth*, or where a Sunday or public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.

(3) If furnished through the post, the notification *must be posted within twenty-four hours of the birth*. The Council shall supply, on application and free of charge, to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in the Municipality, stamped and addressed letter-cards containing the form of notification.

(4) The notification required to be made under these regulations shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any law relating to the registration of births, and any registrar of births and deaths, or any person duly authorised thereto by such registrar shall, at all reasonable times, have access to notices of births received by a medical officer of health under these regulations, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded.

(5) Any person failing to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

To facilitate the carrying out of these regulations prepared letter-cards, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown, are supplied to each midwife in the City, and on application at the Public Health Department.

During the period 8th December to 30th June, 2,990 Births were notified, viz.:—

Notified by Midwives	2,803
Notified by Doctors	6
Notified by Parents	181

2,771 were visited by Sanitary Inspectresses with the object of giving helpful advice to the mothers.

BUREAUX.

The work of the Infant Consultation Bureaux has steadily increased.

Five Bureaux for Infant Consultations are in operation and at each a consultation is held weekly by the Medical Officer for Child Welfare with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectress for the District.

The hours of consultation at each Bureau are as follows:—

Mondays ..	2-5 p.m. ..	Claremont Town Hall	European & Coloured.
Tuesdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	3, Milner Road, Salt River	Coloured.
Tuesdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	West London	European & Coloured.
Wednesdays	2 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape Town	Coloured.
Thursdays ..	10 a.m.-12 Noon	Maitland Town Hall, Maitland	European & Coloured.
Thursdays ..	2-3 p.m. ..	Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Cape Town	European.
Fridays ..	2-5 p.m. ..	3, Milner Road, Salt River	European.

The number of Attendances at these Bureaux are shown below:—

				1920-1921.	1919-1920.
Cape Town	..	..	..	5,321	3,706
Maitland	..	..	..	1,931	1,955
Woodstock	..	..	..	3,281	2,466
West London	..	..	..	1,710	1,047
Claremont	..	..	..	3,191	1,919
Totals ..				15,434	11,093

and the following Table show the number of Attendances at each Bureau for each month, classified as to Race:—

TABLE XXIII.

1920-1921.		12 Keerom St.		Maitland Town Hall.		Woodstock		West London.		Claremont Town Hall.		Totals.	
		New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.	New Cases.	Total Attend- ances.
1920.													
July ..	E.	5	64	8	32	21	149	6	44	3	17	43	306
	O.	40	382	37	229	21	126	29	124	26	131	153	992
August	E.	4	43	3	24	13	109	1	4	5	14	26	194
	O.	35	265	39	188	16	108	42	167	49	136	181	864
September	E.	10	56	4	22	11	129	..	28	5	33	30	268
	O.	50	286	19	156	21	104	14	180	35	192	139	918
October	E.	7	71	10	38	10	144	..	5	6	50	33	308
	O.	76	511	43	219	26	199	19	207	59	330	223	1,466
November	E.	6	65	1	30	13	129	1	4	8	47	29	275
	O.	49	369	22	177	26	170	25	157	34	281	156	1,154
December	E.	1	63	..	3	6	116	..	..	12	30	19	212
	O.	48	419	24	97	20	131	18	157	39	285	149	1,089
January 1921.	E.	3	59	12	31	11	158	..	..	9	48	35	296
	O.	49	471	45	158	22	155	25	157	24	276	165	1,217
February	E.	7	56	7	22	17	135	..	4	3	40	34	257
	O.	53	443	18	118	12	122	10	87	26	239	119	1,009
March	E.	9	75	12	33	13	121	2	3	11	48	47	280
	O.	40	369	16	76	23	153	17	82	25	244	121	924
April ..	E.	8	85	4	33	14	152	1	5	..	41	27	316
	O.	45	407	19	87	17	173	20	123	31	240	132	1,030
May ..	E.	8	53	2	14	11	126	1	1	4	39	26	233
	O.	31	342	19	67	11	119	15	108	33	221	109	857
June ..	E.	7	77	3	20	14	132	..	1	..	32	24	262
	O.	33	290	13	57	14	121	11	62	7	177	78	707
Total	E.	75	767	66	302	154	1,600	12	99	66	439	373	3,207
	O.	549	4,554	314	1,629	229	1,681	245	1,611	388	2,752	1,725	12,227

Dried milk is provided at the Bureaux for those infants who cannot be breast-fed, and "Lactogen" has been found to meet the requirements of the majority. The mothers are asked to contribute the wholesale cost of the food, as far as possible, care being taken not to supply mothers who ought to be able to purchase from retail dealers.

The food is measured out and made up into packets, each packet containing an amount appropriate to the needs of the child as decided by the Medical Officer, and supplies sufficient for the week are given to the mother when she attends the Bureau.

During the year 840 babies have been supplied with "Lactogen" as against 450 of the preceding year, and 8,020 lbs. have been used for the purpose as against 5,136 lbs. for the previous year.

A fund for supplying fresh milk at reduced cost is also administered by the Medical Officer at the Bureaux. This fund is generously provided by the Child Life Protection Society and is a very great help for those infants and older children for whom the Medical Officer considers fresh milk is the most suitable food.

During the year £538 12s. 3d. was the amount spent by the Society on the purchase of milk, and £149 14s. 4d. was contributed by the mothers towards the expenditure.

The services of the voluntary workers who attended these centres have proved at all times of great value and many and grateful thanks are due to those ladies for their faithful attendance and assistance.

In order to encourage and enable poor mothers to breast feed their infants, free dinners are provided at the Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown, and 3, Milner Road, Salt River, for Nursing and Expectant Mothers who are in need of nourishing food.

TABLE XXIV.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DINNERS FOR NURSING MOTHERS AT THE CAPETOWN PROPER AND WOODSTOCK BUREAUX FOR THE YEARS 1920-1921, 1919-1920.

Month.	Year 1920—1921.				Year 1919—1920.			
	Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Road, Woodstock.		Bureau at the Public Health Department, No. 12, Keerom St., Capetown.		Bureau at No. 3 Milner Rd., Woodstock.	
	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.	Eurs.	Others.
July	Nil	452	110	298	Nil	198	77	278
August	Nil	339	81	225	8	177	68	180
September	48	286	130	104	Nil	314	74	228
October	Nil	449	142	198	10	396	76	230
November	Nil	410	34	42	10	214	80	180
December	Nil	412	17	226	10	260	70	132
January	Nil	376	25	262	10	360	63	165
February	Nil	326	22	210	Nil	256	94	220
March	43	240	9	198	1	310	88	212
April	86	302	Nil	237	Nil	373	98	265
May	54	198	Nil	218	5	240	82	193
June	96	201	Nil	170	4	266	92	205
Year	327	3,991	570	2,388	58	3,364	962	2,488

Simple ailments are treated at the Bureaux by the Medical Officer and cases of more serious illness referred to private Doctors, or arrangements made for their admission into Hospital. The aim of the Consultation, however, is to produce and maintain healthy babies, and to keep them under observation until they attain school age.

DAY NURSERY.

A Day Nursery exists at 120, Aspeling Street, Capetown, for the convenience of those mothers who are obliged to earn their own living. Infants and young children are received here during the day and called for by the parent at 5 p.m. The Nursery is under the supervision of a Resident European Matron.

TABLE XXV.

Daily Attendances of Paying and Free Children at the Day Nursery, Aspeling Street, Capetown Proper.

For the period 1st July, 1920 to 30th June, 1921:—

MONTH.	ATTENDANCES,			AMOUNT PAID.		
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total,	£	s.	d.
1920.						
July	259	20	279	4	6	4
August	256	55	311	4	5	4
September	412	60	472	6	17	4
October	375	48	423	6	5	0
November	390	22	412	6	10	0
December	402	48	450	6	14	0
1921.						
January	379	46	425	6	6	4
February	422	48	470	7	0	8
March	299	96	395	4	19	8
April	299	96	395	4	19	8
May	313	30	343	5	4	4
June	370	30	400	6	3	4
Year	4,176	599	4,775	69	12	0

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU.

The Bureau is open every week day from 9 to 10 a.m. for the issuing of medicine gratuitously to notified cases of Tuberculosis, and on Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 p.m., for treatment and examination of patients. A number of cases are sent by medical practitioners either for diagnosis or for advice as to treatment. Discharged patients from the City Hospital who have derived benefit from the Tuberculin treatment attend weekly to have the same continued.

For treatment in the City Hospital it was intended that only cases which are likely to derive benefit from open air and Tuberculin treatment should be chosen, but in consequence of no hospital accommodation for advanced cases a large proportion of such are admitted. Besides the applicants for admission to hospital who attend here, there are attendances of persons who consider they have quite recovered or who wish the diagnosis as to their condition to be verified.

During the year there were 1,280 attendances at the Bureau as compared with 1,469 in the previous year:—

Race.	Year 1920-1921.		Year 1919-1920.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	112	75	153	105
Other	392	701	460	751
Persons	504	776	613	856

In addition to the treatment detailed above a special allowance of 1 lb. of bread and one pint of milk is made daily in certain instances to indigent Tuberculosis patients. It is one of the duties of the Chief Sanitary Inspectress to issue orders, after approval by the Medical Officer of Health, to the respective tradespeople who supply these patients, and to make periodic visits to the patients' homes to make sure, as far as possible, that the supplies have been made use of by the persons for whom they are intended.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Municipal Treatment Centre was established at 46, Keerom Street in August, 1920, for the out-patient treatment of Venereal Diseases, and work commenced on 31st August, 1920. Clinics for the treatment of Male patients have been held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week from 8 to 9 p.m.

Arrangements were made with various local Doctors to attend on different nights of the week. Our thanks are due to those medical men, amongst whom may be mentioned Doctors Simpson-Wells, Sandes, Fuller, Gie, Gordon and Wilkinson for the way in which they have come to our assistance in the treatment of these diseases.

A Clinic for treatment of Females and Children by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer was established at the Centre on Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 4 p.m.

In a short time it was found that the number of attendances at the Female Clinic had increased sufficiently to necessitate the opening of another Session on Thursday afternoons at the same hours, and this second Session was started in January, 1921. Dr. Alice Winter has been assisting at this Clinic.

From the commencement of the Clinics till the end of December, 1920, the total number of attendances for Males was 1,090, the total number of patients treated being 307.

For the Females the total attendances for this period was found to be 418.

The following Table will show the number of Attendances and Patients, classified according to Race and Disease for the period January to June, 1921:—

TABLE XXVI.

TABLE showing number of attendances and Patients treated at the Municipal Treatment Centre (Venereal Clinic) from January to June, 1921.

Month 1921.	Males.						Females and Children.						Males, Females and Children.					
	Total Attendances.	Total Patients.	Race.	Diseases from which Patients Suffered.			Total Attendances.	Total Patients.	Race.	Diseases from which Patients Suffered.			Total Attendances.	Total Patients.	Diseases from which Patients Suffered.			
				Syp.	Gon.	Not V.D.				Syp.	Gon.	Not V.D.			Syp.	Gon.	Not V.D.	
Jan.	334	150	E 90 C 60 E 95	118	32	—	177	60	E 14 C 46 E 20	56	3	1	511	210	174	35	1	
Feb.	394	158	C 63 E 122	109	46	3	150	74	C 54 E 25	63	4	7	544	232	172	50	10	
Mar.	545	190	C 68 E 120	143	44	3	270	91	C 66 E 16	83	4	4	815	281	226	48	7	
April	456	197	C 77 E 113	133	60	4	126	77	C 61 E 32	72	2	3	582	274	205	62	7	
May	457	205	C 92 E 132	144	58	3	221	99	C 67 E 23	92	4	3	678	304	236	62	6	
June	504	207	C 75	141	61	5	245	94	C 72	84	2	8	749	301	225	63	13	
Totals	2,690	1,107	E 672 C 435	788	301	18	1,189	495	E 130 C 366	450	19	26	3,879	1,602	1,238	320	44	

In January, 1921, it was decided by the Council to appoint a whole time Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.

Negotiations have since been conducted with this end in view, and Dr. Cooney (L.R.C.P. and S.I., D.P.H.), has been appointed for this work.

PART V.

GENERAL.

WATER SUPPLY.

The various supplies of water to the different parts of the City are as follows:—

1. From the catchment area on Table Mountain, supplying chiefly the Sea Point and Green Point and Central Wards. This water is collected in two reservoirs, Woodhead (220,000,000 gallons), and Hely-Hutchinson (200,000,000 gallons). The Kloof Nek Reservoir (3,000,000 gallons) and the Mocke Reservoir (200,000 gallons) are filled from these, and are used as service reservoirs for the higher levels of the town. The Sea Point Reservoir (100,000 gallons) is a service reservoir fed from the Kloof Nek Reservoir.
2. Water from springs on the face of Table Mountain and the Platte Klip Stream collected in the Molteno Reservoir (43,000,000 gallons) and the Lower Reservoirs (13,300,000). These reservoirs are also fed from the Woodhead Reservoir on Table Mountain.
3. Water from the catchment area on the easterly side of Table Mountain, which is collected in the Newlands Storage Reservoir (30,000,000 gallons).
4. From a catchment area on the Tokai Mountains, collected in a reservoir known as the Muizenberg Storage Reservoir (22,000,000 gallons). This supplies Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay. There is a service reservoir with a capacity of 95,000 gallons in connection with this water supply.
5. The Steenbras Reservoir opened in March of this year (600,000,000 gallons) supplying the low level areas Capetown and Suburbs.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs belonging to the City is 1,131,695,000 gallons.

The mains conveying the water from sources Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have now been linked up with the mains charged with the water from No. 4 source.

Steenbras being available for the supply of the City there were no restrictions on the supply during the year. The opening ceremony being performed by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught on the 9th March, 1921.

The rainfall registered at the Woodhead Reservoir, from 1st October, 1920 to 31st March, 1921=24·74 inches. The rainfalls during the early summer months were excellent.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE XXVII.

Return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption which was inspected at the Depôts appointed by the Council, and of meat brought in by rail and inspected at the premises of the Consignees under agreement with the Council. Period: 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1921.

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.	Percentage Condemned.
Carcases of Beef	7,714	7,696	18	·233
" Veal	706	706	..	..
" Pork	4,915	4,831	84	1·709
" Mutton	57,538	57,510	28	·048
Ox Heads	6,504	6,491	13	·200
Ox Hearts	6,576	6,530	46	·700
Ox Tongues	6,573	6,531	42	·638
Ox Livers	6,819	5,508	1,311	19·225
Ox Lungs	445	341	104	23·414
Ox Spleens	6,196	6,196	..	..
Ox Skirts	408	408	..	..
Ox Kidneys	13,055	13,040	15	·114
Sheep Plucks	45,157	45,081	76	·168
Pig's Plucks	3,206	3,020	186	5·801
Veal, Parts of	200	198	2	1·000
Beef, Parts of	771	658	113	14·658
Mutton, Parts of	1,841	1,836	5	·271

The carts used for the conveyance of meat either in wholesale or retail quantities are required to be registered, and to be approved of by the Department, whose requirements are that the meat should be protected from contamination, and the carts to be of such construction that they can be readily cleansed.

COW STABLES, MILK SHOPS AND DAIRIES.

The cowsheds and dairies within the City have been regularly inspected, and in 3 cases Magisterial proceedings were instituted for the contravention of the Municipal Regulations as follows:—

One cowkeeper for carrying on the business without being duly registered.

Two cowkeepers for exposing milk for sale in unclean vessels.

Applications were received and licences issued in connection with the above as follows:—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk (within the City).—Applications for licences 249, licences issued 208, 11 cancelled, 1 refused, and 29 in abeyance.

The number of cows kept by these applicants was 2,781.

Purveyors of Milk.—Applications for licences 187, licences issued 172, 13 cancelled, and 2 in abeyance.

Ice Cream Vendors.—Applications for licences 227, licences issued 210, 10 cancelled, and 7 in abeyance.

The objectionable method of distributing milk in whisky and wine bottles is now discontinued, owing to the enforcement of the provisions of Act No. 11 of 1858, for Regulating Weights and Measures in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Regulation with regard to the sterilization of milk vessels.

Thirty-one samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination for tubercle and were all found to be free of same.

On May 12th, 1921, I submitted a Report on the Capetown Dairies, 70 of which were inspected by me. Extracts from this Report are as follows:—

“In consequence of the scattered nature of their position, the character of the work and the limited time at my disposal, I have only inspected up to date 70 in the attached list. These include, I believe, all in the Maitland district, and portions of those in Observatory, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont.

“I found that in the outside districts the cowkeepers had adopted the salutary practice of keeping the cows in the field or kraals, and only using the stables for milking and feeding. This promotes the health of the animals and enables more cows to be kept than would appear on the licence, as the animals are milked and fed in relays. I was also impressed with the cleanly appearance of the cattle, their udders especially.

“Cows kept indoors have usually their flanks and the back part of their udder caked with dry cowdung, which is not likely to occur when they sleep outside.

“The majority of the stables consist of galvanised iron, some of them dilapidated structures and mainly presenting an undesirable appearance, which will not, however, affect the milk obtained therein from the cows.

“Nearly all have well cemented floors, a few almost perfect, whilst most have a few defects in the surface, as is to be expected from the constant traffic of animals entering and leaving the stable. This paving of the stables is a great advance on what I have previously found, and it is evident that special attention has been given to this.

“The use of some form of covering to the clothes worn by the milkers is almost universal, and those I found milking were using either aprons or overalls in a clean condition.

“I regret to say that the washing of the udders previous to milking was not so universally carried out. Some cowkeepers thought that if the udders looked clean there was no necessity to wash them, but on being told that this must be done before every milking they were quite willing to comply.

“Those cowstables on the periphery of the City cannot be properly drained. A cement gutter from the stable carries the drainage to a properly trapped gully communicating with a cesspool placed just a few feet from the stable, and in a few instances about ten feet away. These are emptied daily by the occupier (except in Mowbray where the drainage is taken away by slop carts) and the contents are generally poured on the manure heap, field or garden. In a few cases there were indications that it was emptied on the adjoining ground, which manifestly defeats the object of the cesspool. The arrangement of cesspool and drainage has been carried out under instructions from officials of the former Sanitary Authorities which limits very much the action that can be taken by

the Inspectors. This method of drainage disposal, it will readily be seen, does not conduce to cleanliness, as if a large amount of water is used for swilling the stable, it has to be carried away in buckets or other receptacles.

“In these instances where the stable cannot be drained into the sewerage system under construction, I intend to attempt before the stables are licensed in future, to have the drainage conducted by drain pipes on to the land. Under the existing regulations, no provision is made for the paving of the ground around the stable, which in wet weather means that the entrance to the stable is a perfect quagmire. In nearly every district where the Municipal water could be supplied under the existing regulations it had been carried on to the premises.

“Some had only wells and in most instances these were suspicious, especially as if a pump had previously existed it was out of order, and the water was raised by a bucket or a paraffin tin. In future this defective method of supply will be remedied in the manner most suitable for each particular case either by arrangement for a public water supply if at all possible, or by the provision of a suitable pump if impossible.

“In nearly every instance no milk is stored on the premises, although a milk room is provided in which the milk utensils after cleaning and drying, are kept. In many cases the milk store is too far away from the stable, so that it is not as likely to be used (especially if pools of water are lying around) as if the store were at hand.

“The cows being brought into the stable to be milked and the milk taken straight away for distribution, limits very much the chances of contamination. In scarcely any instance did I find any arrangements for immediately reducing the temperature of the milk at the time of milking.

“The most serious danger to which the milk is subjected is the method of distribution. In one instance the milk was delivered in wide mouthed glass bottles with cardboard disc, the bottles having been cleaned in cold water. In another case the milk was delivered in one pint or two pint tin cans previously sterilised by boiling water in them. The others mostly measured out the milk in the street by dippers.

“To a great extent the milk business is in the hands of people with small means, unable to obtain much capital and occupiers only of the farm, and as I know in some instances, can be turned out on short notice.

“Many of the apparent defects, such as dilapidated buildings, want of drainage, etc., ought in equity to be corrected by the owner of the premises, whilst under our laws and regulations we have to look to the occupier of the premises, whether he be the owner or not.

“Steps have been taken to repair all the defects notified by me during my inspection.”

Dr. Reid, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, reported on 76 Dairy Farms situated outside the Municipality, and supplying milk within Capetown, as follows:—

“Herewith I attach reports on 76 (seventy-six) Dairy Farms which I inspected during the past month, and from which milk is sent to Capetown by rail on the different railway lines. It is consigned to various purveyors of milk in the City. The milk is sent in large milk cans, some being padlocked, others not. Some dealers have the cans cleansed or washed out before returning them to the farms, others do not, simply empty the milk, and these cans reach the farms coated with a layer of fatty soured milk, and require a lot of cleaning before they are fit to be used again. Farmers are careful to have the cans well cleaned; otherwise, the milk sours very soon after it is placed in them. For scrubbing them, sand, monkey brand soap or sunlight soap is used, then well washed with cold water and with boiling water afterwards. The majority use milk coolers; it adds so much to its keeping properties. The fresh milk is run over the cooler and from that into the transit cans, being strained through muslin placed over the mouth of the can. The dairy farmer knows that unless he gives attention to producing his milk under cleanly conditions, it will rapidly sour in transit.

“Except in cold, wet weather, I think, it may be taken as a rule that cattle are only stabled during milking or for feeding when they are stall-fed. The stables being used at short intervals only, it is an easy matter to keep them clean, free from cows' excreta, and in good repair. Being almost constantly in the open, the cattle are also clean. Another rule is, that on large farms some responsible person is in charge of the dairying portion, and on small farms the farmer himself, or a member of his family, supervises the work.

“The cooler, with few exceptions, is placed in the milkroom, and as the milk is cooled as soon as possible after milking, the milk is immediately removed from the stable to the milkroom, passed over the cooler, and directly into the transit cans. This obviates the objectionable habit of filling up the cans in or close to the stable when cooling is not necessary before delivery, and the milkroom being used for other purposes. It also ensures a constant supply of water being laid on to the milkroom and is available for cleansing purposes. An increasing number of farm dairies are having water laid on to their stables as well as the milkroom. This is the point which I did my best to encourage and emphasize its importance and advantage during my inspections.

“The majority of the cowstables and milkrooms are built of brick and situated well away from the dwelling. They are well ventilated and lighted as a rule. Thirty-two of the stables have open, or partly open, fronts. Most of the new stables are of this type, the favourite being two facing with an open space between. This affords adequate protection against wind, rain or dust.

“I was well received by all the farmers, and found them ready to entertain any suggestions for improvements. I tried to aim at as high a standard of cleanliness as possible.”

As a result of these reports the regulations dealing with cowkeepers, Dairy-men and Purveyors of Milk and Ice-cream, and of Foodstuffs generally, have been amended and are awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

LAUNDRIES, MATTRESS MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Applications were received and licences issued in connection with the above as follows:

Laundries.—Applications received 18, licences recommended 10.

Mattress Makers and Upholsterers.—Applications received 4, licences recommended 4.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

During this period 44 places of amusement were inspected and registered.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE.

The Capetown proper and Green Point and Sea Point Districts, and the greater portion of the Kalk Bay District are sewered on the Water Carriage system by means of well constructed sewers. Capetown proper has an outfall at Green Point, and Green Point and Sea Point area has an outfall at Sea Point. The sewage of the Kalk Bay area is pumped on to the sand dunes on the Muizenberg Flats. Nearly all the houses in this area have been drained and connected to the sewers.

In the remaining districts, Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont, the pail system is in force with only a weekly collection free of charge, but with the object of encouraging householders to have more frequent removals, the Council reduced the cost of special sanitary removals from 1s. to 6d. for each extra removal. The night soil of these districts is taken to various places and buried as undermentioned:

Woodstock and Maitland sterco is taken to Council land situated on the North side of Kensington Estate; Mowbray and Rondebosch to Raapenberg Farm Mowbray; and that of Claremont to Keurboom Farm.

In these districts the slop water is dealt with as follows:—

In Woodstock and Maitland it is allowed to pass into the street gutters or on to adjacent land and will ultimately find its way into neighbouring streams.

In Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont the slop water is collected in pails or tubs, the contents being collected daily, except Sunday, and removed to the depositing sites; other water and bath water being treated as in the above two suburbs.

A drainage scheme is being rapidly proceeded with for the removal of sewage from the districts of Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch, and Claremont, and this with its attendant improvements of paved backyards, passages and properly formed streets will have a great effect in improving the sanitation and lowering the death-rate. The drainage system is now complete over a considerable area and the houses are being rapidly connected.

Rain and surface water in Capetown Proper and Woodstock is carried by stormwater sewers into Table Bay.

Household refuse is removed daily in the area which was the former City of Capetown and in the other 8 Wards of the City four times weekly. In the case of Sea Point and old Capetown, it is carried by rail to reclaim land beyond Bellville Station. A small destructor has been erected for the destruction of paper, infectious material, and especially for unsound food, to prevent such food being used for human consumption, even after seizure. With respect to the removal of refuse in the other districts of the City of Capetown, the refuse is taken to different places as follows:—

Woodstock for reclamation purposes at Salt River Mouth; Maitland for reclamation purposes at Paarden Eiland; Mowbray, Rondebosch and Claremont to the respective farms in the district for fertilising the soil and raising of crops.

The scavenging of the City is performed by the Cleansing Department, the details of which will be found in the Report of the City Engineer.

CATCHPITS AND PREVENTION OF MOSQUITOES.

Strenuous efforts for the extermination of mosquitoes have been continued by the Department during the year, and the effort, on the whole, has been very successful, there being very few complaints made at the office of the trouble caused by these pests, and such were traced to large pools of water concealed from view.

It has, however, required constant vigilance by the Sanitary Inspectors, because occupiers of premises frequently allow water to remain stagnant on their premises, and thus frustrate endeavours to completely exterminate mosquitoes.

With the object of preventing the development of mosquitoes, the catchpits in connection with the stormwater sewers have been treated with disinfectants during the hot months of the year. An attempt is being made to render these catchpits "dry" and so do away with the propagation of mosquitoes.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

Two men and a boy have been constantly employed in catching rats on premises of which complaints have been received that they are rat infested or in other places known to the officials as likely to be breeding grounds. Traps are set in a few places, poison is made use of, and ferrets are also employed. In this manner 6,598 rats have been caught and destroyed. A rat campaign was instituted during the year, but was not a great success.

GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHER LICENCES.

By the Licences (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916 (No. 14, of 1916), promulgated 9th June, 1916, it is, *inter alia*, provided that: "Any person desiring to obtain a general dealer's, butcher's, baker's, greengrocer's, or hawker's licence, shall if he desires to carry on such business within any Municipal area apply to the Municipal Council thereof for a certificate allowing the issue of such licence," and further, that: "No such application shall be considered unless the Health Officer for the area or other Medical Practitioner approved by the Council, Board or Magistrate, shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the business proposed to be carried on thereat, and that he knows of no reason why the said certificate should be refused on the ground of public health."

This entailed a large amount of work, as will be seen from the following figures classifying the number of premises inspected and reported upon, before the granting of the desired licences could either be recommended or refused. In many instances the Sanitary Inspector had to visit the premises on three or four occasions. The total number of inspections will be found in the part of the report dealing with work done by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Class of Licence.	No. in 1920-1921.	No. in 1919-1920.
General Dealers'	718	822
Greengrocers'	287	307
Butchers'	61	82
Bakers'	9	31
Hawkers'	315	—

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

In consequence of the house-to-house inspection, which is constantly going on, a large amount of work has been done in the matter of repairing and improving insanitary property.

BARBERS' AND HAIRDRESSERS' SHOPS.

These premises have been visited regularly to see if the regulations were being observed.

These regulations have had a salutary effect upon the condition of these shops.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 1,395 visits to these places.

CAMPING AT CLIFTON-ON-SEA, BAKOVEN BAY, AND MUIZENBERG.

For many years past a piece of municipal land adjoining the beach at Clifton-on-Sea has been used as a camping site on which bungalows have been erected by private persons who rent plots of land. Tents are also allowed to be placed on vacant plots.

A caretaker is appointed to see that the Camp is maintained in a satisfactory condition, and to attend to the pail closets which have been erected in suitable situations.

There were very few complaints, as a consequence of the care bestowed upon the management and supervision of the Camp.

The municipal land at Bakoven Bay has been dealt with in a similar manner to that at Clifton-on-Sea.

A camping site has been established at Muizenberg.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. The Stevenson Screen, with dry and wet bulbs and Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Sunshine Recorder and Barometer, were removed from the Burg Street (Central) Fire Station to the grounds of the City Hospital on July the 6th, 1905. The Earth Thermometers (4 feet, 2 feet and 1 foot) were removed from the Municipal Gardens on September the 1st, 1905, to the grounds of the City Hospital.

The results of the observations are given in tables in the Appendix.

The means of Barometrical Readings for each month of the present year do not differ much from the averages for the previous fourteen complete years that have been taken at the City Hospital.

The temperature at 8 a.m. was above the monthly averages for the fourteen years (July 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1920), in August, September, November and December, 1920, and February, March, April, May and June, 1921, and below in the other months; and the yearly mean was 10.60° F. in excess of the average temperature for the previous fourteen years. The highest temperature in the shade was 100.20 on February 23rd, 1921, and the lowest was on August 12th, 1920, when it was 40.0° F. The rainfall was 31.36 inches, which is 9.81 above the average for the fourteen years. The number of rainy days was 108 as compared with an average of 108.9. The rainfall was above the monthly average in July, September, October, November and December, 1920, and January, February and June, 1921, whilst it was below for the other months.

These observations have been taken with care and regularity by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, M.R. San. Inst.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Work Done :—</i>	1919-'20.	1920-'21.
Bakehouses visited and inspected	1,375	1,345
Meat shops, Restaurants, Fruit and Fish shops inspected	14,483	15,391
Cowsheds, Stables and Mews inspected	9,564	11,193
Courts, Lanes and Alleys inspected	14,921	14,407
Common Lodging houses inspected	416	269
Hairdressers' premises inspected	1,302	1,395
Houses and other premises inspected	68,087	63,201
Special visits made <i>re</i> infectious diseases (by male inspectors)	4,899	4,319
Notices served dealing with nuisances	4,528	4,197
Final notices served	1,092	861
Final notices not yet complied with	87	73
Vaccination notices served	96	88
Drains tested	965	754
Visits to Parade	104	104
<i>Inspections in connection with Applications for Licences :—</i>		
Hawkers' .. .. .	..	369
General Dealers'	1,351	1,262
Greengrocers'	607	303
Bakers'	89	51
Butchers'	101	111
Cowkeepers' and Purveyors of Milk (Combined)	572	505
Purveyors of Milk only	412	456
Ice Cream	318	321
<i>Nuisances abated :—</i>		
Obstructions removed from drains and defective drains repaired	3,256	4,269
Drain ventilating pipes repaired or new ones fixed	209	125
Defective traps removed and glazed earthenware substituted	137	121
Water closets repaired and new pans fixed	442	333
Water restored to water closets and flushing cisterns repaired	738	753
Water closets and urinal accommodation provided	1,266	1,060
Pail closets repaired	264	249
Defects in yard paving remedied	1,564	1,549
Defects in yard gutters remedied	445	749
Offensive matter removed under notice	3,648	3,633
Private gutters and lanes cleansed under notice	1,594	1,956
Houses or parts of houses cleansed and whitewashed under notice	2,109	2,104
Stable floors repaired under notice	195	335
Receptacles for manure provided under notice	69	126
Horses and other animals destroyed and buried	43	32
Keeping of animals and poultry in a dirty state discontinued under notice	1,135	1,122
Defective roofs and general dilapidations repaired	964	1,308
„ roof gutterings repaired	349	577
Prescribed receptacles for storing house refuse provided	156	260
Premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	129	244
after cases of infectious disease (other diseases)	396	345
Articles disinfected (Tuberculosis)	1,278	1,102
after being exposed to infectious disease (other diseases)	13,449	9,693
Overcrowding abated	216	127
Houses reported by Inspectors as unfit for human habitation	72	133
Complaints made of nuisances and dealt with	4,154	4,441
Structural defects reported to City Engineer	793	881
Defective water fittings reported to Water Works Superintendent	3,533	3,141
<i>Complaints and Reports :—</i>		
Complaints entered in Complaint Book and dealt with :—		
Respecting non-removal of house refuse	81	37
Respecting non-supply of water	223	78
Respecting other matters	1,281	907
	—	1,585 ———1,022
Structural defects reported to City Engineer	266	147
Defective catchpits reported to City Engineer	140	68
Defective roadways reported to City Engineer	96	38
Defective footpaths reported to City Engineer	59	77
Defective water fittings reported to Water Engineer	611	721
Scarcity of water reported to Water Engineer	26	22
Non-removal of Sanitary pail	24	7
Non-removal of slop water	9	2
Defective lanes and gutters reported to City Engineer	93	87
Defective cleansing of catchpits	219	98
Complaints made <i>re</i> rats on premises	351	467
Special Sanitary pails supplied	170	112
Defective drains	208	172
Overcrowding	26	8
Unauthorised structures	41	28
Defective W.C. drains and flushing cisterns	127	82
Defective Sanitary pails	23	28

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921.

Number of Summonses issued.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.
5	Keeping drain in dangerous state	2 withdrawn.
	Failing to repair defective drain	1 fined £10.
		1 fined £5.
		1 fined £3.
10	Exposing for sale unsound meat	2 discharged.
		5 fined £5.
		1 fined £8 or 8 weeks.
		1 fined £20.
		1 fined £10.
8	Failing to keep premises clean	2 withdrawn.
		3 discharged.
		1 fined £12.
		1 fined £3.
		1 fined £3.
3	Failing to repair defective premises	2 discharged
		1 fined 30s.
2	Obstructing officials whilst in execution of their duties	1 fined £2.
		1 fined 10s.
1	Conveying manure in unsuitable vehicle ..	Fined 10s.
10	Conveying meat intended for sale in a vehicle without having caused the meat to be pro- perly and adequately protected against con- tamination by flies and dirt or other noxious matter.	3 fined £5.
		1 fined £3.
		3 fined £1.
		3 discharged.
3	Smoking in building at Public Slaughterhouse at Maitland used for slaughtering of animals ..	3 fined 2s. 6d.
1	Failing to keep butcher's shop in clean state ..	Fined £3.
2	Allowing, or suffering, milk intended for sale to be kept in unclean vessels and using a vehicle in a filthy condition ; and by wearing clothes in a filthy condition	Discharged.
		1 discharged.
2	Exposing for sale unstamped meat	1 fined 10s.
1	Exposing for sale meat in room communicating with sleeping apartment	Fined £2.
2	By failing to keep bakchouses and other places connected thereto and all things belonging thereto in a clean condition	1 fined £3.
		1 fined £20 or 3 months.
1	Permitting foodstuffs intended for sale to be kept in a room into which a drain ventilates ..	Fined £1.
1	Making and selling Kaffir Beer without having first obtained necessary permission	Fined £5.
1	Carrying on business of cowkeeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk without being duly licensed	Dismissed.
4	Exposing for sale unsound food and failing to keep receptacles used in connection with the sale of foodstuffs in a clean condition.	2 fined £5.
		1 fined £20.
		1 fined £3.
1	Failing to keep butcher's shop or appliances in a clean condition and exposing for sale unsound meat	Fined £45.
1	Failing to keep stable in clean state	Fined £5.
1	Failing to keep sanitary convenience in a clean state	Fined £5.
60	Total amount of fines ..	£223 8s. 6d.

STAFF.

The Staff at present consists of:—

- An Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. A. W. Reid, D.P.H.)
 Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mary Van Ingen, D.P.H.)
 Chief Clerk (Mr. F. C. Tucker).
 Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. G. S. Chedburn, Assoc.: R.S.I.)
 Chief Sanitary Inspectress (Mrs. B. C. H. Martin, Assoc.: R.S.I.)
 1 Inspector for the removal of patients suffering from Infectious Disease.
 17 Certificated Sanitary Inspectors.
 7 Uncertificated Sanitary Inspectors.
 10 Sanitary Inspectresses. One is in possession of the Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute (for Sanitary Inspectors) as well as that of Trained Nurse): One in possession of the Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors as well as that of Trained Nurse: Two hold the Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute as well as that of Colonial Medical Council for Midwifery: One holds Certificate for General and Fever Training and also has Certificate for Midwifery: Five Midwifery only.
 1 Apprentice Sanitary Inspector.
 5 Permanent Clerks.
 7 Temporary Clerks.
 2 Junior Clerks.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron.

- 1 Assistant Matron.
 4 Trained Nurses and 9 Junior Nurses and Temporary Nurses as required, and the requisite domestic servants and porters.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Superintendent.

Yours faithfully,

A. JASPER ANDERSON,

(M.A., M.B., Oxon., M.R.C.S.E., D.P.H., Cantab.),

Medical Officer of Health.

Table A.

DEATHS which occurred during the Year ended June 30th, 1921, arranged as to Causes, Race, Age-periods and Wards of the City to which they belong.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.																TOTAL.							
		0 to 1.		1 to 5.		5 years.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.			55 to 65.		65 to 75.		75 and over.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	
Race and Sex Summary ...	{ E O	B. 143 473	A. 125 426	56 240	45 272	B. 199 713	A. 170 698	31 73	19 77	38 88	41 100	40 109	42 100	74 108	49 74	106 86	63 67	112 67	58 90	95 55	81 57	59 43	88 48	B. 754 1342	A. 611 1311
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	{ E O	29 190	32 145	61 335	16 66	32 111	25 105	31 76	19 34	12 20	5 9	3 3	204 759												
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	{ E O	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	{ E O	2 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	{ E O	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
V. Developmental Diseases ...	{ E O	59 112	1 ...	3 ...	7 ...	2 ...	59 112	21 6	28 10	38 18	38 18	2 2	10 10	51 1	18 1	2 2	3 3	112 79	110 40	119 74	1 1	2 2	5 5	4 4	
VI. Local Diseases ...	{ E O	147 511	56 351	203 862	23 72	31 66	42 85	57 86	106 98	112 110	6 74	3 4	119 79	1493 1493											
VII. Deaths from Violence ...	{ E O	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition ...	{ E O	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IX. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes ...	{ E O	A & B 2 74	26 74	29 87	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
TOTALS	{ E O	A B 2 899	268 899	369 1411	50 150	79 188	82 209	123 182	169 153	170 157	176 112	147 91	A B 1365 2 2653												
TOTALS ALL CLASSES	{ E O	A B 1,169	613	1,782	200	267	291	305	322	327	288	238	A B 4020												

DEATHS, ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, AGE-PERIODS AND WARDS—continued.

WARDS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point No. 1.		Harbour No. 2.		West Central No. 3.		Kloof No. 4.		Park No. 5.		East Central No. 6.		Castle No. 7.		Woodstock No. 8.		Salt River No. 9.		Mowbray No. 10.		Maitland No. 11.		Rondebosch No. 12.		Claremont No. 13.		Kalk Bay No. 14.		Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.		TOTAL.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Race and Sex Summary ...	{ E O }	41 10	57 10	51 64	25 42	2 2	7 59	56 64	40 83	31 23	35 11	41 183	42 229	35 163	28 176	B 88	69 101	95 110	63 105	73 48	74 47	A 26	30 127	37 131	31 139	38 120	31 101	16 48	20 45	102 108	63 48	B 754 1342	A 611 1311	
I. Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	{ E O }	10 6	8 36	3 31	3 31	16 41	9 7	6 119	8 100	30 53	26 47	23 32	13 62	11 89	11 25	11 60	11 28	11 48	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	204 759		
II. Parasitic Diseases...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
IV. Constitutional Dis- eases ...	{ E O }	20 2	11 1	4 4	4 4	8 4	12 12	8 11	4 14	14 2	14 4	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	161	
V. Developmental Dis- eases ...	{ E O }	7 3	12 12	1 1	1 1	8 8	12 12	6 22	4 16	8 12	12 19	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	122	
VI. Local Diseases ...	{ E O }	53 6	38 48	18 63	18 63	59 84	31 23	56 230	37 194	94 111	82 140	91 50	28 150	41 146	13 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	10 146	165	
VII. Deaths from Vio- lence ...	{ E O }	7 1	5 4	1 3	1 3	2 4	2 2	3 9	4 7	3 6	7 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	772	
VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1493
IX. Deaths from ill- defined and not specified causes ...	{ E O }	1 2	2 4	2 5	2 5	3 4	...	3 19	3 7	B 1	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	62
TOTALS ...	{ E O }	98 20	76 106	29 114	29 114	96 147	66 34	83 412	63 339	B 155	158 215	147 95	A 56	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	68 270	1365	
TOTALS ALL CLASSES...		118	182	143	143	243	100	495	402	B 345	373	242	A 299	338	338	290	290	129	129	321	321	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	A B 4020	

A. Death No. 838 of 1921: Body of a newly-born female found in such a state of decomposition that the race could not be determined. Allocated to Ward No. 11 where the site of discovery is situated; deemed illegitimate on account of circumstances; and classified as IX—8 (causes of death not specified or ill-defined). This death occurred about the 1st February, 1921.

Death No. 1306 of 1921: Body of a newly-born male found in such a state of decomposition that the race could not be determined. Allocated to Ward No. 8 where the site of discovery is situated; deemed illegitimate on account of circumstances; and classified as IX—8 (causes of death not specified or ill-defined). This death took place about the 5th February, 1921.

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.																											
WARDS.																											
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.							TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Gaitle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Kondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.		
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.																		45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.
<i>I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.</i>																											
<i>A.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.</i>																											
1. Small-pox. Vaccinated ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Unvaccinated ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" No Statement ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles ...	{ E } { O }	6	2 19	2 25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	27
3. Scarlet Fever ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Typhus ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ...	{ E } { O }	7 17	9 21	16 38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	5	2 5	3 3	1 1	1 11	1 4	3	2	...	...	16 41
6. Diphtheria ...	{ E } { O }	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3
7. Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.							WARDS.						
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.
	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }	{ E } { O }		{ E } { O }
D.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.														
1. Cow-pox, and effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Diseases. Hydrophobia, Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Splenic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—VENEREAL DISEASES.														
1. Syphilis ...	2 45	6	2 51	...	1	2	2 3	...	2	...	...	4 59	...	4 59
2. Gonorrhœa. Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.—SEPTIC DISEASES.														
1. Erysipelas ...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 1	...	1 1
2. Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	1 2	1 5	...	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	2 ...	...	1	8 10	2 3	8 10
3. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	1 3	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	4 5
4. Puerperal Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for I. ...	29 190	32 145	61 335	16 66	32 111	25 105	31 76	19 34	12 20	5 9	3 3	204 759	25 48	204 759

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.														
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.		
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.
IV. Constitutional Diseases—contd														
5. Cancer, Malignant Disease...	{E O	...	1	1	1	4	5	16	24	33	32	12	128	22
6. Purpura, Haemorrhagic Diathesis ...	{E O	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	{E O	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
8. Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	{E O	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	...	14	3
9. Other Constitutional Diseases	{E O	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for IV. ...	{E O	...	3	3	7	6	7	21	28	38	38	13	161	28
I. Developmental Diseases.														
1. Premature Birth ...	{E O	48 95	...	48 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 95	2
2. Atelectasis ...	{E O	4 12	...	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	1
3. Congenital Malformations ...	{E O	7 5	...	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	...
4. Old Age ...	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	51	63	5
Totals for V. ...	{E O	59 112	...	59 112	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	51	122	8

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.---continued.

AGE PERIODS.		WARDS.
Under 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 35 years
35 to 45 years	45 to 55 years	55 to 65 years
65 to 75 years	75 to 85 years	85 to 95 years
95 to 105 years	105 to 115 years	115 to 125 years
125 to 135 years	135 to 145 years	145 to 155 years
155 to 165 years	165 to 175 years	175 to 185 years
185 to 195 years	195 to 205 years	205 to 215 years
215 to 225 years	225 to 235 years	235 to 245 years
245 to 255 years	255 to 265 years	265 to 275 years
275 to 285 years	285 to 295 years	295 to 305 years
305 to 315 years	315 to 325 years	325 to 335 years
335 to 345 years	345 to 355 years	355 to 365 years
365 to 375 years	375 to 385 years	385 to 395 years
395 to 405 years	405 to 415 years	415 to 425 years
425 to 435 years	435 to 445 years	445 to 455 years
455 to 465 years	465 to 475 years	475 to 485 years
485 to 495 years	495 to 505 years	505 to 515 years
515 to 525 years	525 to 535 years	535 to 545 years
545 to 555 years	555 to 565 years	565 to 575 years
575 to 585 years	585 to 595 years	595 to 605 years
605 to 615 years	615 to 625 years	625 to 635 years
635 to 645 years	645 to 655 years	655 to 665 years
665 to 675 years	675 to 685 years	685 to 695 years
695 to 705 years	705 to 715 years	715 to 725 years
725 to 735 years	735 to 745 years	745 to 755 years
755 to 765 years	765 to 775 years	775 to 785 years
785 to 795 years	795 to 805 years	805 to 815 years
815 to 825 years	825 to 835 years	835 to 845 years
845 to 855 years	855 to 865 years	865 to 875 years
875 to 885 years	885 to 895 years	895 to 905 years
905 to 915 years	915 to 925 years	925 to 935 years
935 to 945 years	945 to 955 years	955 to 965 years
965 to 975 years	975 to 985 years	985 to 995 years
995 to 1005 years	1005 to 1015 years	1015 to 1025 years
1025 to 1035 years	1035 to 1045 years	1045 to 1055 years
1055 to 1065 years	1065 to 1075 years	1075 to 1085 years
1085 to 1095 years	1095 to 1105 years	1105 to 1115 years
1115 to 1125 years	1125 to 1135 years	1135 to 1145 years
1145 to 1155 years	1155 to 1165 years	1165 to 1175 years
1175 to 1185 years	1185 to 1195 years	1195 to 1205 years
1205 to 1215 years	1215 to 1225 years	1225 to 1235 years
1235 to 1245 years	1245 to 1255 years	1255 to 1265 years
1265 to 1275 years	1275 to 1285 years	1285 to 1295 years
1295 to 1305 years	1305 to 1315 years	1315 to 1325 years
1325 to 1335 years	1335 to 1345 years	1345 to 1355 years
1355 to 1365 years	1365 to 1375 years	1375 to 1385 years
1385 to 1395 years	1395 to 1405 years	1405 to 1415 years
1415 to 1425 years	1425 to 1435 years	1435 to 1445 years
1445 to 1455 years	1455 to 1465 years	1465 to 1475 years
1475 to 1485 years	1485 to 1495 years	1495 to 1505 years
1505 to 1515 years	1515 to 1525 years	1525 to 1535 years
1535 to 1545 years	1545 to 1555 years	1555 to 1565 years
1565 to 1575 years	1575 to 1585 years	1585 to 1595 years
1595 to 1605 years	1605 to 1615 years	1615 to 1625 years
1625 to 1635 years	1635 to 1645 years	1645 to 1655 years
1655 to 1665 years	1665 to 1675 years	1675 to 1685 years
1685 to 1695 years	1695 to 1705 years	1705 to 1715 years
1715 to 1725 years	1725 to 1735 years	1735 to 1745 years
1745 to 1755 years	1755 to 1765 years	1765 to 1775 years
1775 to 1785 years	1785 to 1795 years	1795 to 1805 years
1805 to 1815 years	1815 to 1825 years	1825 to 1835 years
1835 to 1845 years	1845 to 1855 years	1855 to 1865 years
1865 to 1875 years	1875 to 1885 years	1885 to 1895 years
1895 to 1905 years	1905 to 1915 years	1915 to 1925 years
1925 to 1935 years	1935 to 1945 years	1945 to 1955 years
1955 to 1965 years	1965 to 1975 years	1975 to 1985 years
1985 to 1995 years	1995 to 2005 years	2005 to 2015 years
2015 to 2025 years	2025 to 2035 years	2035 to 2045 years
2045 to 2055 years	2055 to 2065 years	2065 to 2075 years
2075 to 2085 years	2085 to 2095 years	2095 to 2105 years
2105 to 2115 years	2115 to 2125 years	2125 to 2135 years
2135 to 2145 years	2145 to 2155 years	2155 to 2165 years
2165 to 2175 years	2175 to 2185 years	2185 to 2195 years
2195 to 2205		

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.		Total under 5 years.		5 to 15.								15 to 25.								25 to 35.								35 to 45.								45 to 55.								55 to 65.								65 to 75.								75 and over.								TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.

[illegible]

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.		AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.																	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.		
VI. Local Diseases—continued.																														
E.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— <i>contd.</i>																														
3. Diseases of the Stomach ...	{ E } { O }	52 145	15 72	67 217	1 3	1 3	3 4	4 1	1 3	3 2	...	4	84 234	1 ...	1 4	1 4	4 11	4 ...	6 22	7 25	12 24	17 33	4 7	...	7 28	9 33	2 17	9 12	84 234	
4. Enteritis ...	{ E } { O }	21 36	4 18	25 54	...	...	...	1 1	...	2 1	6 1	1 1	35 66	2 1	...	...	3 1	3 10	3 4	3 6	8 5	6 6	7 6	3 3	...	1 5	1 2	1 4	35 66
5. Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	{ E } { O }	3 ...	...	3 ...	1 1	...	2	...	...	3	...	9 8	1 ...	...	...	2	...	1 1	...	...	...	2 4	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	9 8
6. Hernia...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 3
7. Peritonitis ...	{ E } { O }	...	1	...	1 4	2	...	2 1	1	5 11	2	1 1	1 1	...	1	3 3	1	1 1	5 11
8. Ascites ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	{ E } { O }	4 1	3 3	5 ...	3	1	15 5	2	2	1	2	2	1 ...	1 1	...	3 1	1	5 ...	15 5
10. Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver ...	{ E } { O }	...	1 1	1 2	...	1	1 ...	3 1	1 ...	1	2	8 6	1 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 1	1 ...	2 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	2 2	8 6
11. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 1	4 5

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS—continued.																																										
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.																														
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.													
F.I. Local Diseases—continued.																																										
I.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM— contd.																																										
B.—Of Parturition.																																										
1. Abortion, Miscarriage	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Puerperal Convulsions	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Placenta Prævia, Flooding	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Accidents of Child- birth	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS—																																										
1. Caries, Necrosis	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	{E O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—continued.																															
AGE PERIODS.																															
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.																			
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.		
VII. Deaths from Violence—contd.																															
A.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—contd.																															
6. Drowning ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9 10
7. Suffocation ...	{ E O }	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8. Otherwise ...	{ E O }	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
B.—HOMICIDE.																															
1. Manslaughter ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
2. Murder ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Judicial Hanging ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
C.—SUICIDE.																															
1. Gunshot Wounds ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Cut, Stab ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Poison ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Drowning ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hanging ...	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.												Total under 5 years.	WARDS.							TOTAL.							
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 years.					5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.		55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.												
<i>VII. Deaths from Violence—contd.</i>																													
C.—SUICIDE—contd.																													
6. Otherwise	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for VII ...	{ E O }	1	6	6	4	10	7	13	13	4	4	1	62	7	5	1	2	2	3	4	3	7	6	1	1	4	3	13	62
			2	3	9	9	14	14	10	5	4	2	70	1	4	3	4	...	9	7	6	2	3	4	6	5	1	15	70
<i>VIII. Accident to Child through Parturition.</i>																													
1. Asphyxia of Infant ...	{ E O }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Umbilical Hæmorrhage ...	{ E O }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Death, due to prolonged labour.	{ E O }	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Otherwise	{ E O }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for VIII.	{ E O }	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>IX. Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified Causes.</i>																													
1. Dropsy... ..	{ E O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Debility	{ E O }	24	3	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	1	2	2	3	...	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	28
		69	12	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2	3	4	4	...	16	6	4	2	1	11	10	14	3	2	82

DEATHS, ARRANGED IN CAUSES, AGES AND WARDS.—continued.																															
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS.										WARDS.																			
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL.	Sea Point No. 1.	Harbour No. 2.	West Central No. 3.	Kloof No. 4.	Park No. 5.	East Central No. 6.	Castle No. 7.	Woodstock No. 8.	Salt River No. 9.	Mowbray No. 10.	Maitland No. 11.	Rondebosch No. 12.	Claremont No. 13.	Kalk Bay No. 14.	Deaths in City, not belonging thereto.	TOTAL.		
<i>IX. Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified Causes—contd.</i>																															
3. Mortification ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tumour ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Abscess ...	{ E } { O }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Hæmorrhage ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
7. Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Causes not Specified, or Ill-defined	{ E } { O }	2AB 2 3	1	2AB 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2AB 2 6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1B 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2AB 2 6
9. Natural Causes ...	{ E } { O }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for IX. ...	{ E } { O }	2AB 26 74	3 13	2AB 29 87	...	...	1 1	...	1 1	1 1	...	...	2AB 32 92	1 2	2 4	2 5	3 4	...	3 19	3 7	1B 5 5	4 2	1 1	1A 2 11	1 11	1 15	1 4	3 2	2AB 32 92		
Grand Totals ...	{ E } { O }	2AB 268 899	101 512	2AB 369 1411	50 150	79 188	82 209	123 182	169 153	170 157	176 112	147 91	2AB 1365 2653	98 20	76 106	29 114	96 147	66 34	83 412	63 339	1B 155 189	158 215	147 95	1A 56 242	68 270	69 221	36 93	165 156	2AB 1365 2653		
Grand Totals for All Classes	—	AB 1169	613	AB 1782	200	267	291	305	322	327	288	238	AB 4020	118	182	143	243	100	495	402	B 345	373	242	A 299	338	290	129	321	AB 4020		

Table B.

RETURN of Births which occurred during the year ended June 30th, 1921, as registered up to 16th December, 1921, classified into Wards, etc.

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.						OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.						TOTALS				STILL-BIRTHS.						
	LEGITIMATE.			ILLEGITIMATE.			LEGITIMATE.			ILLEGITIMATE.			TOTALS.			EUROPEAN.			OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.			TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.		Illegit.
1. Sea Point	109	88	2	2	111	90	201	16	11	2	6	18	17	35	201	35	236	2	Nil.	3	Nil.	5	
2. Harbour	45	46	Nil.	2	45	48	93	65	45	19	18	84	63	147	93	147	240	4	1	4	Nil.	9	
3. Central (West)	24	11	2	2	26	13	39	67	65	21	10	88	75	163	39	163	202	1	Nil.	9	3	13	
4. Kloof	89	58	2	6	91	64	155	124	101	36	24	160	125	285	155	285	440	8	Nil.	10	2	20	
5. Park	87	70	8	7	95	77	172	29	17	12	22	41	39	80	172	80	252	4	1	6	5	16	
6. Central (East)	57	66	7	7	64	73	137	222	229	54	75	276	304	580	137	580	717	4	Nil.	35	16	55	
7. Castle	62	61	3	5	65	66	131	220	183	43	54	263	237	500	131	500	631	4	Nil.	25	10	39	
8. Woodstock	173	170	9	10	182	180	362	105	98	33	47	138	145	283	362	283	B646	8	1	9	9	27	
9. Salt River	181	165	12	10	193	175	368	123	129	56	36	179	165	344	368	344	712	15	5	9	8	37	
10. Mowbray	102	108	1	4	103	112	215	49	39	14	20	63	59	122	215	122	337	2	4	4	1	11	
11. Maitland	68	70	1	4	69	74	143	95	93	58	56	153	149	302	143	302	A445	5	Nil.	12	11	28	
12. Rondebosch	60	52	3	3	63	55	118	140	124	55	35	195	159	354	118	354	472	5	3	24	4	36	
13. Claremont	94	89	6	1	100	90	190	145	155	35	38	180	193	373	190	373	563	3	Nil.	10	12	25	
14. Kalk Bay	51	42	3	1	54	43	97	57	53	28	17	85	70	155	97	155	252	3	Nil.	5	6	14	
Birth in City notbelonging thereto	46	34	13	12	59	46	105	9	5	19	13	28	18	46	105	46	151	3	1	1	2	7	
City of Capetown	1,248	1,130	72	76	1,320	1,206	2,526	1,466	1,347	485	471	1,951	1,818	3,769	2,526	3,769	6,297 AB	71	16	166	89	342	

A. The female birth of race unknown, B. The male birth of race unknown, allocated to Wards 11 and 8 respectively, in which the sites of discovery are situated, and classified as illegitimate on account of the circumstances of the cases.

Table D.

Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates for various years for the City of Capetown.

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.		Birth Rates.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births of Total Births.		Death Rates.		Death Rates corrected for Visitors.		Zymotic Death Rates.		Tuberculosis Death Rates.		Infant Mortality.			
	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.	Euro-peans.	Others.		
1913-1914*	76,940	74,560	29.39	45.48	6.50	25.75	13.77	28.25	12.10	27.02	0.80	1.93	1.35	5.11	107.96	250.54
1914-1915	79,840	75,510	29.95	47.52	6.90	26.48	14.28	29.73	12.73	28.39	1.03	2.73	1.24	5.46	100.30	224.40
1915-1916	82,860	76,470	27.60	48.36	7.48	33.79	12.84	27.66	11.28	26.04	0.64	1.90	1.04	4.69	79.20	189.30
1916-1917	85,990	77,450	28.17	45.84	6.77	25.07	16.04	34.42	13.34	32.70	1.19	4.73	1.43	5.95	96.20	226.76
1917-1918	89,240	78,440	27.59	46.31	7.03	25.35	13.47	30.53	11.48	27.89	0.83	2.97	1.01	5.37	79.20	200.93
1918-1919	92,610	79,450	23.83	41.21	8.30	24.77	25.19†	69.97†	22.03†	66.09†	0.68	2.43	0.98	4.32	114.69†	297.80†
1919-1920	96,110	80,450	26.17	51.88	6.44	24.75	12.92	28.65	11.08	27.06	0.81	2.66	0.94	4.11	81.51	183.76
1920-1921	99,750	81,490	25.32	46.25	5.86	25.37	13.68	32.56	12.03	30.64	0.98	3.69	0.81	4.36	106.10	238.52

* This period represents 296 days ; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.

† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Spanish Influenza in October, 1918.

THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

Table E.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1920-1921.
CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE, TEMPERATURE, INDEX ERROR, CAPACITY AND CAPILLARITY.

Month.	Mean.	Average for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.	Lowest and Date for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.
1920.								
July	30·311	30·286	30·500	4th	30·009	16th	30·665	28·924
August	30·243	30·265	30·420	5th	29·753	29th	30·882	29·777
September	30·192	30·237	30·418	4th	29·899	23rd	30·675	29·694
October	30·244	30·202	30·472	4th	29·727	6th	30·563	29·837
November	30·163	30·207	30·412	30th	29·984	13th	30·841	29·905
December	30·126	30·131	30·384	26th	29·907	30th	30·470	29·754
1921.								
January	30·126	30·102	30·321	22nd	29·926	12th	30·500	29·757
February	30·010	30·090	30·198	22nd	29·775	4th	30·380	29·797
March	30·388	30·127	30·608	11th	29·002	15th	30·436	29·895
April	30·134	30·154	30·400	23rd	29·897	26th	30·445	29·098
May	30·315	30·209	30·571	1st	30·114	5th	30·567	29·078
June	30·741	30·251	30·414	13th	29·752	5th	30·633	29·089
Year	30·250	25·876	30·608	11 3 21	29·002	15 3 21	30·882	28·924
							1 8 1906.	13 7 1917.

Table F.
TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1920-1921.

Month.	Maximum Thermometer.				Highest and Date for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.	Minimum Thermometer.				Lowest and Date for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.				
	Mean at 8 0 a.m. °F	Average for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920. °F	Mean °F	Average for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920. °F		Highest °F	Date.	Mean °F	Average for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920. °F		Lowest. °F	Date.		
1920.														
July ...	51.30	51.372	63.70	62.531	79.40	12th	80.60	19th 1912	51.80	47.277	41.40	29th	29.00	5th 1907
August ...	52.70	51.891	65.20	63.114	83.00	7th	90.80	24th 1918	48.90	48.117	40.00	12th	37.60	12th 1915
September ...	55.50	54.795	64.05	64.894	80.50	22nd	90.50	23rd 1907	51.09	50.112	42.00	5th	40.50	7th 1910, & 22nd 1915
October ...	57.94	58.907	67.77	69.385	82.90	31st	95.60	31st 1915	50.59	53.454	44.80	14th	43.80	24th 1913
November ...	64.62	62.368	74.13	73.270	88.20	20th	98.70	23rd 1909	56.35	55.882	48.00	10th	46.00	6th 1908, 26th 1916 & 5th 1917
December ...	65.30	65.048	75.50	76.680	97.00	3rd	100.00	16th 1916	57.20	58.605	51.20	25th	48.80	1st 1912
1921.														
January ...	63.70	66.186	75.40	79.675	92.30	31st	100.60	14th 1913	57.50	60.205	52.50	11th	42.20	7th 1918
February ...	69.70	65.245	81.20	79.560	100.20	23rd	102.30	14th 1919	61.20	60.351	52.00	5th	51.00	7th 1912
March...	64.80	62.477	79.20	77.945	95.80	13th	97.40	1st 1914	59.20	56.544	51.50	8th	46.80	25th 1916
April ...	59.20	58.235	73.30	72.602	92.00	8 & 18th	102.50	21st 1918	53.10	54.513	42.50	29th	45.20	26th 1914
May ...	56.90	55.203	71.40	67.602	91.00	4th	93.80	13th 1919	51.20	51.606	43.40	16th	42.00	31st 1915
June ...	53.70	52.391	61.60	58.999	77.80	3rd	85.70	2nd 1912	49.80	49.451	41.00	14th and 15th	38.00	6th 1916
Year ...	59.61	50.294	71.04	60.447	100.20	23/2/21	102.50	21/4/1918	53.99	46.151	40.00	12/8/20	29.00	5/7/1907

Table H.

EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1920-1921.

Month		Range at one foot. ° F.	Range for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.	Range at two feet. ° F.	Range for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.	Range at four feet. ° F.	Range for fourteen years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.
1920.							
July ...	...	54.0 to 56.0	49.2 to 58.1	56.0 to 57.0	54.6 to 59.8	58.0 to 59.2	57.7 to 62.5
August ...	...	53.1 to 58.2	50.9 to 59.4	55.2 to 58.0	54.5 to 59.8	57.4 to 58.8	57.0 to 59.4
September ...	...	55.3 to 59.9	50.9 to 67.2	56.9 to 59.2	55.0 to 65.5	58.0 to 59.0	57.0 to 63.0
October ...	...	57.4 to 65.0	57.2 to 75.9	58.6 to 62.6	58.0 to 72.5	56.8 to 61.2	58.8 to 66.1
November ...	...	66.1 to 70.0	61.3 to 78.0	61.3 to 67.0	61.0 to 74.9	61.3 to 65.0	61.0 to 70.3
December ...	...	67.1 to 73.1	65.6 to 79.8	65.9 to 70.2	64.2 to 77.8	65.0 to 67.3	63.8 to 81.4
1921.							
January ...	...	67.8 to 74.0	67.0 to 81.9	69.1 to 72.2	69.0 to 79.9	67.4 to 69.0	66.2 to 76.7
February ...	...	68.9 to 76.8	69.0 to 82.2	69.0 to 73.8	69.1 to 80.0	68.8 to 70.3	68.7 to 77.0
March ...	...	69.0 to 75.8	67.0 to 79.2	70.1 to 73.9	68.9 to 78.6	70.1 to 70.9	69.1 to 76.9
April ...	...	58.9 to 69.8	59.0 to 73.9	63.0 to 70.0	63.0 to 76.1	66.8 to 70.0	62.2 to 75.8
May ...	...	59.0 to 64.0	53.0 to 67.6	62.0 to 64.8	58.0 to 69.5	64.2 to 66.4	63.0 to 71.5
June ...	...	55.2 to 61.0	51.3 to 63.0	58.1 to 61.9	56.0 to 63.2	60.4 to 64.0	59.1 to 65.8
Year ...		53.1 to 76.8	49.2 to 82.2	55.2 to 73.9	54.5 to 80.0	56.8 to 70.9	57.0 to 81.4

Table I.
BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1920-1921.

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.			Average for 14 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.		Most in one day for 14 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1920.		
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
1920.										
July ...	180	41	8	30	28th, 29th & 30th	188	5	10	5	24th 1908
August ...	208	59	9	34	21st	202	36	10	30	26th 1908/30th 1916
September	200	16	9	52	30th	211	33	11	15	28th 1908
October ...	254	58	11	47	13th	268	56	12	30	31st 1909
November	291	7	12	10	21st	293	27	13	25	28th 1906
December...	320	4	12	15	12th, 26th & 29th	328	50	13	45	5th 1915
1921.										
January ...	294	58	12	8	7th	342	22	13	20	11th 1907
February ...	242	45	11	30	6th, 20th & 22nd	292	55	12	45	2nd 1907
March ...	285	20	11	15	13th & 14th	278	29	12	...	4th 1908
April ...	191	45	9	45	5th	223	56	10	45	8th 1916
May ...	207	36	8	5	11th	201	10	10	...	1st 1908/1st 1909
June ...	105	34	7	40	14th	162	1	9	30	5th 1908
Year ...	2,784	3	12	15	12th, 26th & 29th Dec., 1919	2,994	20	13	45	5/12/1915

